The Standard

EDITION FOR EUROPE

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

PER ENGLISH MAIL.

No. 1988—Eighth Year. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. Circulation 3000

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

The offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of obecques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH,

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor, .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY

For balances in our favor .. .. 12 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Fixed deposits from "

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

an. 1, 1868.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
"ARNO,"
J. BRUCE, Commander,

Will leave this Port for Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro,

ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

At Rio de Janeiro, the "Arno" will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz.:—Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent [Cape de Verd Islands], Lisbon, and Southampton.

☞ Passengers by this Vessel are requested to embark before FOUR, p.m., on the above-named Day, as the "Arno" will leave precisely at that hour.

*** CARGO will, in future, be Received on Board the "Arno" for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Royal Mail Steampacket Company have made the following REDUCTIONS in their Rates of Passage:—

FARES:

First-class to Southampton,...£35 and upwards.
Ditto, " Lisbon, ...£35, Ditto.
Specie: One-Half per Cent.

RETURN TICKETS granted at the above Rates available for TWELVE Months.

A Deduction of ONE-SIXTH made to Families Paying the Higher Rates, when such equal or exceed Four Adult Passages.

☞ RETURN TICKETS are now Issued to RIO DE JANEIRO, available for THREE Months, with an Abatement of 25 per Cent.

For further particulars, apply to
ABRAHAM ROBINSON,
104,xp,a14 No. 77, Calle 25 de Mayo.

RIVER PLATE
TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Chief Offices:
CALLE LAS PIEDRAS, MONTEVIDEO.
Central Station:
87 CALLE CANGALLO, BUENOS AYRES.

MAIN LINE:
Buenos Ayres, | San José,
Colonia, | Montevideo,
Rosario, B. O.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:
Plaza Constitucion, | Donselaar,
South Barracas, | Ferrari,
Lomas de Zamora, | Jeppener,
Glew, | Altamirano,
San Vicente, | Gándara,
Chascomus.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH:
Retiro, | San Isidro,
Belgrano, | San Fernando,
Olivos, | Tigre.

MAIN LINE TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, $50 m/c., or $f.2.
For every additional Ten Words, $25 m/c., or $f.1.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:—
Ten Words, exclusive of Address, from Central Telegraph Station, 87 Calle Cangallo, to Plaza Constitucion..... $10 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the South Barracas..... $15 m/c.
From Central Telegraph Station to the other Stations on the Line..... $25 m/c.
☞ Half of the Original Rates for every additional Ten Words.

Messages delivered Free within Three Squares from the Plaza Constitucion, and Six Squares from South Barracas, and for every square beyond this distance One Paper Dollar. Special Delivery Rates for other Stations to be fixed upon at the time of receiving for transmission.

The above Rates will be added to the Company's Charges made for Telegrams to or from the Banda Oriental; also to Stations on the Northern Railway.

NORTHERN RAILWAY BRANCH TARIFF:
From Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, &c., and vice versa, Ten Words ..... $20 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words..... $10 m/c.
From the Tigre, or other Stations on the Northern Railway, to Montevideo, or Stations in the Banda Oriental, Ten Words ..... $70 m/c.
Every additional Ten Words ..... $35 m/c.

HOURS OF BUSINESS:
Week-Days (including Feast), ..8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Messages for Mail Steamers taken on the Morning of the departure of the Mails from Montevideo for Rio and Europe.

By Order,
JOHN OLDHAM,
Superintendent and Engineer.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE;
SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for Large or Small Amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & CO., 104 SAN MARTIN,
on the following places:—
LONDON,
UNITED STATES,
ANTWERP,
PARIS,
GENOA,
AND ALL BRANCHES OF
NATIONAL BANK, IRELAND.
WANKLYN & CO.,
104 San Martin.
Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864. 20,xp,d3

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1868.....£145,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London, | Hamburg,
Dublin, | Genoa,
Liverpool, | Rio de Janeiro,
Paris, | Montevideo,
Antwerp, | Rosario & Cordoba.

All Branches of the National Bank of Scotland.

J. H. GREEN.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 4 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 6 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 6 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts a minimum of 9 per cent.
On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 12 per cent.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1868.

FRANCISCO MUNTZELL begs to advise Estancieros, on both sides of the River Uruguay, that he has imported a splendid lot of Negretti Rams and Ewes of the celebrated Cabaña of Grangori & Kleinon, and is willing either to Sell, or to treat any way for them as could be made mutually profitable. Apply, either by letter or personally, to Mr. Alex. Miller, or Conrado Stock, close to the Mole, where these fine Animals can be seen.

Nueva Palmyra, August 20, 1868.

282 1ms 1

THE
ARGENTINE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
Established in this City,
Insure at Moderate Premiums all Risks by Sea or on the River.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS—
Thomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parraviani, Vice-President.
Francisco F. Moreno, Manager.
Ambrosio P. Lezica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Casares.
Bernardo Yturraspe.
Antonio Demarchi.

TORRES Y SCHICKEDANTZ—Comisionistas de hacienda vacuna, yeguariza y lanar para saladero y matadero, Corrales del Sud, Calle de Estados Unidos 211, idém Defensa 179. 25 xp a5

EDWARD MEDLICOTT, & CO.,
48 CALLE MAIPU.

WINES! WINES!! WINES!!!

SPANISH WINES.

Superior Amontillado and Table Sherry of the well-known brands Gonçalez & Dubosse, F. Heald, Pemartin, and Duff Gordon.

PORTUGUESE WINES.

Superior Ports, Offlez and Sandeman & Co.'s Lisbon Red, Dry Lisbon and Bucellas; brand Medlicott & Co.

FRENCH WINES.

Chateau Larose, Lafitte, Margaux, Leoville, Saint Julien, St. Estephe, Medoc, Star Claret and various other qualities.

ALE AND PORTER.

An assortment of the following marks, in Pints and Quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., and Bass, always on hand.

BRANDIES.

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

CHAMPAGNE.

In pints and quarts of the well-known marks La Perle, Cliquot, and Chateau Ay.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Real Hollands, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, Jams, Whisky, and a large variety of other things.

E. MEDLICOTT & CO.,
48 CALLE MAIPU.

FAMILY WINE MERCHANTS

Port, Very Old: something quite superior.
Sherries, Do., and of the finest flavour.
Clarets: the best imported: in Quarts and Pints.

☞ A Trial is requested.
HENDERSON and MURDOCK,
108, Calle Venezuela.

MARTELL'S BRANDY, Eight Years in Wood, considered the finest in town. Bottled by and only to be had from HENDERSON and MURDOCK, 108, Calle Venezuela.
66,xp,a13

SELTZ WATER [APOLLINARIS.

This celebrated Mineral Water, in Pints and Half-Pints, is to be had at
WILLIAM PAATS and CO.'S,
42,1m,a12 96, Calle Venezuela.

ELECTRIC BELLS

ARGENTINE PLUMBERY,
27 and 29, CALLE MAIPU.

EUGENE PICARD, Proprietor.

In this new Establishment will be found every Electric Apparatus, such as Electric Wire of all kinds suitable for Electric Telegraph; Electric Dials and all Scientific Instruments; Magnesium Light; Electric Light; Acoustic Tubes and Surgical Instruments of every kind; Plunge Baths, &c.
Great Reduction in Bells. 193,xp,a23

SOUTHERN CAMPS.—To be Disposed of, the Owner being about to leave for Europe, Two Thousand Five Hundred fine Mestiza Sheep, crossed with French Rams, with the right of Pasture on a Suerte of Estancia. The Land is of the best quality for the Breeding of Sheep Stock, and is situated 70 leagues south of Buenos Ayres. The post town lies within a league of the Camp, where there is a regular communication with the City twice a-week in winter, and three times in summer. The Land can be obtained on the same terms as held by the present Tenant—viz. Rent Free, until such time as the Titles are made secure, with the right of purchaser afterwards. A fine River runs through the Property. To any Party having only a small capital at command, this is an opportunity that seldom occurs. For particulars, apply at CLAYPOLE, BROTHERS, 23 Calle Defensa, Buenos Ayres. 217,xp,a2

CHAS. F. G. ROBERTSON
Civil Engineer.
Office: No. 6 CALLE DEFENSA.
252,1m,jy30

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In consequence of one of the Proprietors returning to Europe, a half Share, or the whole, of the Bowling Alley in Montevideo, is now offered for Sale.

During the Twelve Months it has been in operation this Establishment has worked its way into Public Favor, and is now doing a Steady and Lucrative Business, being the only place of Public Amusement in Montevideo, frequented by Englishmen, Americans, and Germans.

To an active enterprising Englishman, American, or German, the present offers an opportunity seldom met with in the River Plate of getting into a safe and paying Business, on a comparatively small outlay. Any knowledge of the Spanish Language quite unnecessary.

For full particulars apply personally or by letter to the Bowling Alley, 70 Calle 25 de Agosto, Montevideo. 3 1m s13

THE
PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 a.m. TO 4 p.m.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES, | CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS, | MERCEDES,
LOBOS.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

2nd. The security to be either personal, or with documentary values.

3rd. In each case the Bank shall fix the amount of credit.

4th. The Directory shall from time to time arrange the interest chargeable *pro* and *contra*.

5th. Each account shall be liquidated every 60 days.

6th. A pass-book will be given to parties opening accounts current, for entry of cheques and sums deposited.

Till further notice the rates shall be as follows—
Balances in our favor, 6 per cent.
" favor of customers, 2 "

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—
To private depositors, 6 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 6 do., do., specie.
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 8 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 8 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867.
183 | xp,m29

"LA ESTRELLA."
ARGENTINE COMPANY FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE, AT FIXED PREMIUM.

CAPITAL, ... 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS

[Sanctioned by Decree of National Government, October 24th, 1865. Also by the Provincial Executive, dated 23rd of same Month and Year.]

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
PRESIDENT:
Don Antonio Demarchi.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Don Enrique Achoa.
DIRECTORS:
Señor Don Tomas Armstrong.
" " Eduardo Lumb.
" " José Martinez de Hoz.
" " Francisco Bustamante.
" " Manuel S. de Zumaran.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
INSPECTOR
Guillermo Sohnidber.

The Company Insures against Fire on very small Premiums. Every class of Buildings and Goods, whether private or industrial.

Goods in Customs Deposit may be likewise Insured.

Insurers in this Company contract no other obligation than the payment of the stipulated Premium on the Policies, the Company being only responsible for such injuries as they may suffer from Fire.

Among the general conditions of the Policy, there is one of particular advantage to Mortgage Creditors.

The Company offers the following Rewards:—
$f.40 To the first Hose ready to lend assistance.
$f.20 To the second do. do.
$f.20 To the first pipe of water.
$f.4 To each of the five succeeding pipes

Which run to the Fire of any Edifice or Property Insured in THE ESTRELLA, on making known his choice of the Reward, or a Certificate issued by the Police authorities to such as shall have assisted at the mishap.

The Company will also give a Reward of $f.4 to whoever shall present themselves at their Office, to give Notice of any Fire within the Municipal

POLICIES Issued, and all further particulars to be had, at the Head Office, No. 118, PIEDAD; or at any of the Country Agents.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT
FOR THE
CAPITALISATION OF SMALL INCOMES, PENSIONS, RENTS, &c.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE:
Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.
COMMITTEE.
Señor Don Victor Martinez.
" " Eduardo T. Mulhall.
" " Francisco Alcobenaas.
" " Hugo Brunge.
" " Estanisbao Frias.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
Don Francisco F. Moreno.
OFFICE:
118, CALLE PIEDAD (Upstairs).

POSITION OF THE COMPANY,
MARCH 1st, 1868.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL:
Hard Dollars, 2,730,865·59.
No. of Policies,.. 2,614 | Securities, $f.838,920·41

It being an admitted fact, that "Money makes money," the object of LA BIENHECHORA could not be better, since it opens a vast Savings Bank for the surplus or savings of the Public, so that, by the proper employment of these small gains, a moderate capital, or even annuity, may be secured in a short time. By this means a provident, though helpless, family can husband their small means, and, in the end, attain a competency.

It being proved that the accumulation of interest is the most powerful means of augmenting the capital, THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA—an Argentine Company, whose only investments are in the country—holds out to Subscribers greater advantages than any other Institution, by reason of all its dealings being in the River Plate, where are current as large interests as in any part of the world.

THE BIENHECHORA DEL PLATA receives Deposits of from Five Patacones per Annum up to any amount in Weekly, Monthly, or Yearly Instalments.

☞ Subscribers enrolled and all necessary information given at the Head Offices of the Company, 118, Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

CENTRAL URUGUAY RAILWAY.

The undersigned have been appointed agents in this city, by the Montevidean Directory, to enrol subscribers for this great national enterprise.

Prospectus, etc., can be seen at this office,
M. G. and E. T. MULHALL,
Standard Office, Buenos Ayres.

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

HOTEL EUROPA,
59, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1809.

Board and Lodging, at $35 a-day, including Coffee in the Morning and Tea at Night.
Day Boarders at Reasonable Terms.
Guinness's Stout.
Bass's Ale.
German Beer.
Genuine VELTLINER and YVORNE Wines.
Rhine Wine.
Bordeaux Wine.
Bourgogne Wine, &c.
Sandwiches and Caldo.
Every description of English and American Drinks.
There is a splendid Billiard-room in the Hotel.
☞ English, French, German, and Italian spoken.

CLARAZ and TAM,
168,xp,jy21 Proprietors.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, in the Neighborhood of Guardia del Monte, Ninety Squares of Superior Camp, with Fences, Alfalfa Houses, Corrales, House Furniture, Implements, &c.; also, Sheep, Horses, &c., the party selling wishing to return to England. A most eligible opening for a young Couple with a small capital wishing to settle in this Country. Apply to Mr. Wild, 72 Calle Mejico; or Thomas Petty, Estancion Jeppener; or, on the Ground, to Don Pedro Craig. 1 1m s2

CASIMIR SMITH,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
46 CALLE RECONQUISTA,
Would interest himself professionally in the Sales or Purchases of Lands and Stock, the regulation of Title Deeds, or other legal Documents, likewise the collection of standing Accounts with Government. 24 xp s3

DR. WHITE'S ENGLISH COLLEGE.

DR. WHITE thanks those of the British Community who have as yet supported him in his endeavors to establish a High School for the Education of their Sons. He has now succeeded in obtaining Castellano's Quinta, 363 Calle San Martin, situated in one of the most picturesque and salubrious parts of this City. The House and Grounds are eminently suitable for the establishment of a superior

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

being on the City pavement, easily accessible to Day Pupils, and yet enjoying the extensive views and healthy air of a Country residence.

Dr. White is ready at once to receive applications from those who desire for their Sons the comforts of a British Home, the considerate treatment of British Parents, and that Training—Moral and Intellectual—which is, fortunately, so characteristic of the best form of Education as practised in Britain.

303 CALLE SAN MARTIN.
284 1m s1

GOUDIN FRERES
COGNAC
GRANDE CHAMSSAGNE.

Lo hay en venta Calle de Belgrano No. 107, casa de Pédéflous y Lartigau.

Comprar y comparar con otras clases.
240,1m,a29

CAJA DE CREDIT.
21 CALLE PIEDRAS.

Allowed on Deposits in Account Current—
Gold or Paper, ...6 per cent. per annum.
Do., 90 days ..8 do., do.
Do., 6 months..9 do., do.
Do., 12 months10 do., do.

Money advanced on Hypothetical or Collateral Securities, Transfers, Stocks, &c., on conventional terms, according to the money market.

The Directors reserve the power of refusing objectionable moneys.

P. DE MONTRAVEL, Manager.
Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1867. 276,xp,n1

A NOVELTY IN BUENOS AYRES.

Clarets, in Pint Bottles, at No. 108, CALLE VENEZUELA.

ALES and PORTERS.—Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Bass and Co.'s Pale Ale, in Quarts and Pints; Guinness's Extra Stout, in Quarts and Pints; Barclay, Perkin's, and Co.'s Imperial Stout, in Quarts and Pints; London Stout, in Quarts and Pints.

HENDERSON and MURDOCK,
108, CALLE VENEZUELA.
67,xp,a13

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!

Mr. PETER DAHLSTROM,
Shoemaker,
(Formerly of Chascomus),
Wishes to announce to the Public, that he has
OPENED
His New and Commodious Store,
225, CALLE LIMA,
Next to the Southern Railway Station,
Where he has a large and varied Assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which demand Inspection.
107,3m,a22

NOTICE.—Letters can be Prepaid to all Parts of the World, at LOEDEL'S, 75 Calle San Martin.

The Packet Edition of the Standard is on Sale at LOEDEL'S, 75 San Martin. 105 1ms12

CANS! CANS! CANS!

In the Factory of EDWARDO VAN DE VELDE, 245 Buen Orden, are made all sorts of Wrought and Cast-Iron Tins for the boiling down of 100 to 700 animals. Also iron pillars, land-marks, drinking-troughs, and every species of Iron Work. 102, 1mo, Sp11.

ENGLAND,
WITH ALL THY FAULTS,
I LOVE THEE STILL.

Is it not the birthplace of "MORSON;" and has he not overcome DYSPEPSIA?

These important questions can be discussed from 9, a.m., till 11, p.m., at Cranwell's, Chemist, No. 30, Rivadavia.

☞ Morson's Dyspeptic Pills, Lozenges, and Pepsine Wine.

Sole Agent in Buenos Ayres:
CRANWELL,
No. 30, CALLE RIVADAVIA.
11,1m,a23

DR. MARIANO J. GONZALES respectfully acquaints his numerous Friends and Customers of Mercedes that he has removed to Buenos Ayres, where he will be always happy to receive his Country Friends. 135 1m s16

CUNNINGHAM & PEARSON,
Commission Agents,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
General Grocers, &c.
44 and 46 Calle Aduana, and 80 and 82 Calle Santa Fé,
ROSARIO.
44,xp,o0

J. P. WELLS,
Wool and Produce Broker,
And Commission Merchant,
No. 5——CALLE DEFENSA——No. 5.
95,xp,jy14

CECIL A. EDYE
Wine and Spirit Merchant,
77——CALLE TREINTA, y TRES——77,
MONTEVIDEO.
Monthly supplies of CIGARS direct from Havannah. 165xp, f28

BRITISH NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
23—CALLE DEFENSA—23.

The undersigned respectfully request Subscribers to Newspapers and Magazines ordered through them, to call and pay without further delay their Subscriptions ended during the year 1867, and also those payable in advance for the year 1868, already due, and as yet not paid for; otherwise we shall be under the necessity of suspending immediately their Periodicals.

Those wishing to discontinue the Subscription to their Newspapers or Magazines will please address to us in writing same, allowing three months from date, to enable us to advise our Agents in London to stop said Periodicals.

CLAYPOLE BROS.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 5, 1868. xp,F52

CHIVILCOY.—We take the opportunity of informing our Friends and the Public that we have opened a General Camp Store in this flourishing town, where every article for Family Use may be had at the same price and quality as sold in Buenos Ayres.

TORROBA BROS.,
'STANDARD' AGENTS, CHIVILCOY

GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL,
18 CALLE LIBERTAD.
Gentleman Teacher—Mr. Schneider.
Lady Teacher—Miss Johanna Bruggemann.
Hours for Consulting from Nine a.m. to Three p.m. at the above Address. 292 16p s2

ARGENTINE BANK.

The Bank Directory has resolved to keep open the Share Registry, for the enrolment of Shares, within the term of Thirty Days from date; on the expiration of which time Buyers of Shares will have to pay the current interests during the actual six months.

JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA,
President;
LUIS BELAUSTEGUI,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1868.

Shareholders are invited to present themselves at the Office of the Bank to receive the Half-Year Dividend of Eleven per Cent. on the Sixty per Cent. of the Shares paid up, as accorded in the General Assembly of August 28, 1868. It is necessary that all be provided with the Receipts and Shares to establish their right.

A. MARCO DEL PONT,
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, September 1, 1868. 6 1m s3

PERRY DAVIS.
VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER
IS the MOST POPULAR REMEDY EXTANT

The Pain Killer is equally applicable and efficious to young or old.

The Pain Killer is both an Internal and External remedy.

The Pain Killer should be used at the first manifestation of Cold or Cough.

The Pain Killer—Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use.

The Pain Killer Is good for Sprains and, Try it.

The Pain Killer cures the Toothache.

The Pain Killer Is a favorite with all classes.

The Pain Killer Will cure Chiblains.

The Pain Killer Will cure Cholera Morbus.

The Pain Killer Will cure Dyspepsia.

The Pain Killer In the Great Family Medicine of the age.

The Pain Killer Can be bought of your Druggist

The Pain Killer Will cure Painter's Colic.

The Pain Killer Is good for Scalds and Burns.

The Pain Killer Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.

The Pain Killer Gives Universal Satisfaction.

The Pain Killer—Beware of Imitations and Counterfeits.

The Pain Killer Is almost certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease, than any other known remedy, or even the most Eminent or Skilful Phisicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is ever more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered, by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, A SURE REMEDY.

The Pain Killer—each bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

The Pain Killer is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
74 High street, Providence, R. I.
380 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada East.
71 Southampon Row, London, Eng.
Agents in Buenos Ayres—
JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
Calle Defensa 9 and 11.

SEGUROS CONTRA INCENDIOS

Capital Responsable:
$f.16,000,000.

Para contratar seguros y recibir informes, dirijirse á las oficinas de la Direccion-General de la antigua Compañia, LA UNION AMERICANA, CALLE TACUARI, 138 [Altos]. 25,a18

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX
Corner of Calles Cangallo and Reconqista.

COMPANIA DE NAVEGACION A VAPOR RIO DE LA PLATA.

FOR CORRIENTES AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

The new and First-class Steamers
TARAGUY and GOYA
Will start alternately
EVERY THURSDAY,
At 10 o'Clock a.m.

They admit Passengers, for whom they have first-class accommodation.

TARIF OF PASSAGES.
CAMARA:

DE BUENOS AYRES.		DE CORRIENTES.	
San Pedro.....	f.$ 6	Empedrado	f.$ 4
Las Hermanas....	6	Bella Vista	4
San Nicolas	6	Goya	6
Rosario	8	Esquina	8
San Lorenzo	10	La Paz	10
Diamante	14	Parana	14
Parana	16	Diamante	16
La Paz	18	San Lorenzo	18
E quina	22	Rosario	18
Goya	24	San Nicolas	20
Bella Vista	26	Las Hermanas ..	22
Empedrado	28	San Pedro	22
Corrientes.....	32	Buenos Ayres....	24

Pros, mitad precio.

Reciben Carga para Goya..... Nuevo Pesos Fs.
" " Corrientes... Diez " "

Those Steamers being in combination with the Steamers Pingo and Yris, they will take Passengers and a small quantity of Cargo to Carupayti, transhipping at Corrientes.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Company, No. 24 Calle Cuyo.

For the Comision of Direction,
JULIO CARNELINO,
92,xp, j13 Manager.

ABOGADO.

EL QUE SUSCRIBE ha vuelto á dirigir el Estudio, Maipu No. 14.
66 1m s6 MIGUEL NAVARRO VIOLA.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND OF 1867.

The Dividend declared for 1867 at the General Meeting held in London on the 17th of June, will be Paid to the Shareholders inscribed in the Buenos Ayres Register at the Company's Register, 121 Calle 25 de Mayo, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

(Signed) FRANK PARISH,
Chairman of the Com. of Management.
Buenos Ayres, Sept. 2, 1868. 27 1m s4

GEORGE PRINS & CO.,
ROSARIO,

Advise the Commercial Public that they have Established a House of Business for Import and Export Trade, on Commission, between Europe, Rosario, and the Provinces. They have opened Commercial Relations with England, France, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, and New York; and as they possess sufficient Capital and experience they hope for the protection of the Public.
60 1m s6

LAWYER.

THE UNDERSIGNED has Re-Opened his Studio, at 14 Calle Maipu.
66 1m s6 MIGUEL NAVARRO VIOLA.

"BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL," Published in London after Arrival of each Fortnightly Mail from South America.

Subscriptions will be received or Copies furnished, on application to
CLAYPOLE, BROTHERS,
23 Defensa-street.

N.B.—Copies delivered two hours after arriva of each Mail. 47,xp j0

SANTILLAN & LEGUINECHE.
Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Brokers,
90—CALLE PIEDRAS—90.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to inform Ship Captains and Owners of Vessels, and the Public in general, that they will find all sorts of Provisions, such as Salted Beef, Pork, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, etc., at the Grocery Store 60 Calle 25 de Mayo. G. FELIPS.
108 1m s13

TO FARMERS.

GREAT COLLECTION
OF
SHEARS, TWINE, etc.

TORROBA BROTHERS,
MERCEDES AND CHIVILCOY.
136 xp s15

LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT BISCUITS,
Very Suitable for Invalids.

One Pound of these Biscuits contains, in an unaltered condition, the quantity of Liebig's Extract of Meat obtained from 3lbs. of the finest Beef.

Patented and Manufactured by
PEEK, FREAN, & CO., LONDON;
ALSO, LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
Guaranteed by Baron Liebig's Signature,
In 1lb. and ½lb. Jars;
To be obtained at
CRANWELL & MURRAY'S,
6 6—CALLE RECONQUISTA—6 6.
161 1m s17

"FOREWARNED, FOREARMED."

30—RIVADAVIA—30.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.
NONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT,
The Safest, most Successful, and certain Remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Spasms, Asthma, Neuralgia, Cough, etc., etc., etc., etc.

It is largely employed in Hospital and Private Practice by the highest Members of the Medical Profession as a remedy of intrinsic value in the above-mentioned diseases.

Concise Directions, by an eminent Physician, for the treatment of
CHOLERA,
accompany each Bottle.

The Patient exoeriences instant relief after taking One Dose. Be not persuaded to buy any substituto.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, at
CRANWELL'S, CHEMIST, 30 RIVADAVIA.
182 1m s20

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, prepared by Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Limited, Fray Bentos, the only Extract of Meat analysed and warranted to be genuine by Baron Liebig, the inventor, and authorised by him to be called Liebig's Extract of Meat, is to be had at Sassenberg & Co.'s, 144 Reconquista.

Every Jar of the Company's Extract bears Baron Liebig's certificate.

N.B.—Several imitations have appeared in the market, some of them very deficient in quality.
67,xp,a10

CHASCOMUS.—The Undersigned has the pleasure of informing his Friends and the Public that he has Re-Opened his Hotel business, in the same house he formerly occupied, in Calle del Progreso, and hopes, by strict attention to the Comfort of his Customers, to merit the support hoy have always kindly given him.

0 1m s5 RICHARD DEVITT.

SPRING VANS

Best and Largest in Town.

Particular care taken of English and German Furniture.

102—ESMERALDA—102.
112 1m s12 t.f.s

DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY AND WATCHES,
Wholesale,
AT G. KOHLSTEDT AND CO.'S,
IMPORTERS,
10——MAIPU——10.
41,xp,a11

"The properest thing to do."

THE TEMPRANITO PICK-ME-UP.
To be taken between 9 and 10 a.m.,
At the Mineral Water Establishment,
28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

THE POQUITO MAS TARDE COCKTAIL.
To be taken between 11 a.m. and 12 m.,
At the Mineral Water Establishment,
28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

THE AMERICAN FREE LUNCH.
Biscuits, Bread, and Cheese.
To be taken between 12 m. and 2 p.m.,
At the Mineral Water Establishment,
28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

THE TARDECITO BITTERS,
To be taken between 3 and 5 p.m.,
At the Mineral Water Establishment,
28—Calle Rivadavia—28.

The Evening Lounge—Conversation Room—Free Library—Splendid Piano.

Viva el Presidente! God Save the Queen! Hail Columbia!
103 1m s12

JOHN E. HUGHES
PUBLIC AUCTIONEER,
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
147 CALLE PERU.
151

TEATRO COLON

COMPAÑIA LIRICA ITALIANA.

4ª. Funcion del 1er. Abono.

DOMINGO, 27 SETIEMBRE.

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO!

A las ocho.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,

97—CALLE VICTORIA—197.

DIRECTOR:
MR. CHERI LA 3ROCAIRE.

GRAND
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT,
At EIGHT o'Clock precisely.

STEAMERS
FOR
LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, LISBON, BRAZIL,
AND RIVER PLATE.

The Steamship GALILEO,
1525 Tons Register,
Captain LEE.

The above Steamer will be despatched for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and Liverpool (calling at Montevideo),
ON MONDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

Cargo received on board until the Evening of the 27th inst.

Parcels and Specie (on which freight must be pre-paid) will be received at the Agent's Office up to Two o'Clock on Day of Sailing.

Rates of Freight per these Steamers, One-Half per Cent.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers.

Letters received at the Post-Office only.

Apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Darbyshire, Krabbé, & Co.; or to
JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,
249,xp,s26 66, Calle San Martin.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
$30 PER MONTH.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX times for $10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1868,

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, Sept. 25, 6.20 P.M.

Business very flat; no transactions to report.

Bank paper 15½ dis.

Little done in Exchange at 50½ gold, and 42½ paper; small sums passed upon Paris at 5.25 gold, and 4.43 paper.

Vessels coming from Alto Parana are, by decree, to be placed in quarantine.

Weather fine.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The allied army is now in full march on Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, and, possibly, before the departure of the next mail, the allies will be in complete possession of that city. One of the most important features of the fortnight has been the arrival of the United States gunboat Wasp from Paraguay with Mr. Washburn, the Minister-Resident, on board, bringing the fullest particulars as to the state of Paraguay, the position of Lopez, and the real prospects of the campaign. We publish in another column all the details supplied by this source, and regret to remark that the probabilities of a termination of the war are more remote than ever. Lopez, with the bulk of his forces, is at present encamped at a place called Villeta, a few leagues this side of Asuncion, but there is no certainty that he will make any prolonged stand at this point: on the contrary, it is very generally believed that, on the advance of the allies, he will fall back into the interior, establishing his headquarters at a place called Cerro Leon. His total force is variously estimated, but, as far as we can gather, his army numbers from 10,000 to 12,000 men, well supplied with ammunition, and the country abounds with provisions.

Mr. Washburn, in his letter to the Hon. Mr. Stuart, H.B.M. Minister-Plenipotentiary, which we publish in a supplemental sheet, gives a really lamentable description of the condition of the English and other foreigners in Paraguay. His conduct has met with the severest censure from the press in this city, and even impartial foreigners view with regret his humane but indiscreet conduct in admitting parties within the precincts of the Legation when it was not his intention to remain in the country until the termination of the war. The whole correspondence exchanged between Mr. Washburn and the Paraguayan Government will be published in English in a few days. The notes are unusually long, but in every letter of the American Minister is traceable a sincere desire on the part of Mr. Washburn to protect and assist the unfortunate foreigners who sought his protection. It would seem incumbent on the part of the European powers to take some decisive step for the protection of these foreigners in Paraguay. The majority of the English, French and Italian subjects are represented as in prison.

Mr. Neuman, a German by birth, and one of the first merchants in Asuncion, has been under arrrest for the last twelve months, upon what charges, none can tell; and when the allies advance on Asuncion, all the remaining foreigners, it is feared, will be swept into the interior, and never again heard of. The total number of English speaking foreigners in Paraguay, is estimated at about one hundred, but the total number of foreigners in the country, is fully ten times as many. Mr. Gould, the British Secretary of Legation, is at present on board the Linnet, in the Paraguayan river, the object of his visit being to try and rescue some of the English foreigners from the power of Lopez; but it is difficult to suppose that he will succeed, owing to the great precautions which Lopez has taken to prevent their escape. We expect Mr. Gould down from Paraguay shortly, when we shall, doubtless, gather further insight into the internal state of Paraguay.

The laying of the foundation-stone of the engine-house for the Waterworks of Buenos Ayres, which are now nearly completed under the superintendence of Mr. Coghlan, Civil Engineer, has been an interesting feature of the fortnight. Gov. Alsina officiated, and the President-elect, Dr. Sarmiento, made a celebrated speech on the occasion. The excellent remarks of Dr. Sarmiento, have given increased popularity to the new President. Foreigners view with high satisfaction the elevation of a man, who apparently devotes so much attention to a subject the most neglected in this country—public health. And we all entertain high hopes, that when this distinguished man assumes office, his very first care will be the sewerage and cleansing of this neglected city.

The long debated question of the removal of the Capital, has at last been decided by Congress, and carried by a majority of one vote; the bill now only awaits the signature of the President, to become the law of the land, establishing Rosario as the Capital; but it is generally believed that President Mitre, who has been ever opposed to the measure, will veto the bill, in such case, as the session is now far advanced, nothing can be done in the matter until the ensuing year.

Congress has before it another and very important railway scheme for the province of Santa Fe. The proposed railway bill is at present before a Committee of the House, but as the Government of the Province of Santa Fé takes the greatest interest in the enterprise, and offers to give large tracts of land and other support to the scheme, it is generally thought it will be carried out.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres has returned from the country districts, having inaugurated the new schools and other public edifices in the town of Mercedes. Previous to the departure of the next French mail for Europe, he will retire from his post of Governor, to assume the position of Vice-President. His successor will be the President of the Provincial Senate, Dn. Emilio Castro. This gentleman is at present the Chairman of the Government on the Western Railway, and is highly esteemed by all. Having passed his youth in Scotland, he carries into the administration of all public affairs those sound practical business habits which are so characteristic of Scotchmen, and during his management of railway affairs he has introduced many excellent reforms.

Business in Buenos Ayres continues dull; money is abundant; the importers are doing very little; but on the occupation of Asuncion it is thought business will improve. Already an English steamer, the Silver River, has been chartered to take an assorted cargo to Asuncion. As far as we can gather, there is plenty of produce in Paraguay, such as hides, tobacco, and yerba; but specie none.

As yet there has been very little done in the way of wool contracts. One large lot of about 8000 ar., from the estancia of Ochoa, has been contracted for, at what is considered a low price—$55 per aroba, but this wool is not by any means first class; and in prime wools nothing has been done. The clip this year will possibly exceed that of last year, owing to the very splendid increase in the flocks. For the last few months, the number of sheep killed at the different saladeros, has been unprecedently large, as can be judged by the great increase in our exports of mutton tallow. It is generally supposed that the wool clip of 1868–69 will amount to 200,000 bales, or seven million arrobas of wool.

The wheat crop this year also promises well; up to the present, the season has proved extremely favorable, and there is every probability that the crop this year, will leave a surplus for export.

The total exports for the month are as follows:

Salted ox and cow hides	32,691.
do. horse do	1,905.
Dry ox and cow do	92,231.
Tallow in pipes	8,858.
do. boxes	9,446.
Horse hair, bales	177.
Wool, do	2,820.
Sheepskins, do	2,467.
Jerked beef, quintals	15,530.

Representing an invoice value of £396,200 strlg., being about £218,800 under last month's export.

The following comparative statement of exports, will show the steady increase in the exports:—

WOOL.

Year.	Bales.
1866-67	155,078.
65-66	150,453.
64-65	130,860.
63-64	96,679.
62-63	88,780.
61-62	67,161.
60-61	60,734.
1867-68	186,000.

Estimated new clip, 200,000 bales.

SHEEPSKINS.

Year.	Bales.
1866-67	29,924
65-66	20,761
64-65	19,855
63-64	16,733
62-63	13,960
61-62	10,766
60-61	8,888
1868 to date	28,607
Same time last year	26,200

Respecting sheepskins it is to be observed that within the last twelve months 16 tanneries have been established, and over 2,000,000 of skins worked here this year.

Tallow also shows signs of increased trade.

Shipments last year to date, 49,632 pipes.

Do. 1868, 61,524 pipes.

In 1860 our total exports figured up to about five millions sterling. This year they will reach ten millions sterling.

Exchange has closed for the packet at 48¾ and 49. Some few bills were passed at 48½, but the regular rate for the packet has been the closing rate. About £170,000 in all passed.

National Bonds have declined to 50. The fall in these securities is attributed to the recent emission of bonds to pay the Spanish debt, and also to the passage of the Capital Bill by Congress.

Gas shares have been sold during the fortnight as low as 55 premium, but are now firm at 60. The affairs of this company were never more prosperous, and the increase of consumption of gas greater than in any former year.

Exchange on England 48¾ to 49.
Do. do. France.. 5.10 to 5.13.
Do. do. Rio .... 40$000.

THE NEW CABINET.

It is now no longer a secret that Sr. Sarmiento's new ministry will be composed as follows:—Interior, Dr. Velez Sarsfield.—Foreign Affairs, Dn. Mariano Varela.—Finances, Dr. Gorostiaga.—Worship and Public Instruction, Dr. N. Avellaneda.—War, Dn. Emilio Castro. All these gentlemen are said to have definitely accepted, with the exception of the last-named who had taken till yesterday at one o'clock to give his final reply, wishing perhaps, before accepting, to arrange certain compromises he may have with his friends, with reference to the future governorship of the Province. Those who, like the *Standard*, recognise the qualities that so eminently fit him for filling this latter post, in a manner that would undoubtedly be conducive to the advancement and prosperity of the country, would be glad to hear that he had refused the portfolio of war.

With regard to the rest of the members of the new Cabinet we can only now approve in general the selection made by Sr. Sarmiento, in which he seems to have been guided by no other principle save that of putting the right man in the right place—and we are happy to anticipate that the united efforts of the new Ministry will secure to the country an era of lasting peace and prosperity.

THE MERCEDES FETES.

GOVERNOR ALSINA'S SPEECH.

On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock a special train left the Parque for Mercedes, with H. E. Governor Alsina, who was accompanied by Messrs. Dardo Rocha, Hector Varela, Col. Escola, Rayces, Frias, Paz, Suarez, &c. The weather was very unfavourable, but the chacras and camps looked beautiful. We made the run to Mercedes in 95 minutes, the train being under the able direction of Mr. Allen.

The Municipality having welcomed the Governor, and the band played the National anthem, the guests were accommodated with coaches, and preceded by a picquet of mounted vigilantes we started for the Club-house. Here a sumptuous breakfast was in readiness, after which we proceeded to the church, which, as well as the new Cabildo and the plaza, was gaily decorated with flags. Fray Ventura pronounced a first-rate sermon on the festival of the day [the Redemption of Captives] and said that the Government of these countries should be as zealous in redeeming prisoners from the Indians, as the Spaniards were in time of the Moors.

The new Cabildo is a great credit to Mercedes, although the architecture is not faultless: the grand hall, upstairs, is princely in its dimensions. The Governor, having inaugurated it, next repaired to the schools, where the children presented an admirable appearance. A little girl, about 5 years old, recited a very good address and gave a handsome wreath to the Governor. The boys' school was next inspected by the Governor and Sr. Estrada.

At 6 p.m. a banquet of 100 covers took place at the Club-house, all the principal natives and foreigners being present, both from Mercedes and the neighboring departments. The arrangements were very creditable to D. Felipe Picot, who seemed the active member of the municipality. When the champaign was uncorked there was a general demand for the Governor to speak.

His Excellency rose and said—"This is probably the last time I shall address my fellow-citizens as Governor of Buenos Ayres, and I may now consider myself as speaking not merely to the citizens of Mercedes but to those of the whole Province. If you ask me with what sentiments I resign the important post to which you raised me, I say it is with mingled feelings of contentment and regret contentment, because I have always labored to do my best, and have fortunately seen some of my efforts crowned with signal success; regret; because many of the flattering dreams that I pictured on my advent to power have been rendered illusory or impracticable. There is, however, a consolation in finding harmony and good-fellowship gaining ground in the rural departments, and I am confident the state of the country would be to-day most brilliant, if we had not incurred the double scourge of war and pestilence. As to my successor in the Government of B. Ayres, I do not know who he may be, but I am sure he will be animated by the same ambition that has guided me, the welfare of this great and thriving province. I sincerely hope he may not have such terrible obstacles as war and cholera to impede his administration in the path of progress. I trust he will enjoy the same hearty friendship of the townsmen of Mercedes as it has been my fortune to possess. And be assured that, although I now move into another sphere of political life, as Vice-president of the Nation, I can never for a moment forget the people of B. Ayres, who have done so much for the liberty, progress and enlightenment of the whole Argentine Nation."

This speech elicited the loudest applause, and was followed by a brilliant harangue from D. Hector Varela, who paid a handsome compliment to the English and French nations. Dr. Frias also, in a separate toast, drank to the Noble People of England, which was responded to by Mr. M. G. Mulhall. D. Santiago Estrada made an eloquent speech, and the company rose at 9 o'clock.

The grand ball opened at 11 o'clock, in the new Cabildo, and we noticed some ladies from Buenos Ayres, whose brilliant toilettes added to the attractions of the scene. Dancing was kept up till 6 in the morning, but the Governor returned by express train at 3 a.m. We have to thank the Municipality and M. Picot for their hospitality on the occasion. Messrs. Torroba bros., with their usual kindness, also placed their house at our disposal.

The fetes were to be continued yesterday, with a pic-nic to M. Picot's quinta, fireworks in the evening, and another ball. The Victoria dramatic company have been playing at the little theatre of the place, but owing to bad weather the attendance has been thin.

The Governor and other guests were much pleased with the fetes, and there was no disorder or accident of any kind to mar the festivity.

LATEST FROM THE INTERIOR.

IMPORTANT FROM CUYO PROVINCES.

Mendoza, Sept. 10th, 1868.

I commenced my last letter to you with a dissertation on the scarcity of incidents sufficiently interesting to serve as food for your correspondent's pen. I had then no idea how soon I was to have been supplied with a topic. My letter had not, perhaps, reached the frontier line of the province when certain whisperings began to be audible that something was wrong towards the south, and that very soon we might expect stirring news.

On Sunday night last the quiet of our deserted streets was disturbed by the furious galloping to and fro of gauchos on reeking horses—officials in power were wanted in a hurry—the Governor was found at the club—the Ministers were visiting some attractive families where the fair sex predominated—and the Chief of Police was—but why should I enter into such minute details: suffice it to say that, after startling some half dozen aneurismal patients almost into the next world, it transpired that a terrific and sanguinary encounter had taken place at San Rafael, our frontier fort, between Colonel Segovia, with over 500 well armed and supposed to be disciplined soldiers of the line and National Guards, and the celebrated freebooter, of late San Carlos memory, Pedro Perez, accompanied by from 700 to 800 Indians and gauchos. Until the official account, published by the *Constitucional* of this town, became generally known there was much and justifiable alarm felt, consequent on the false rumours flying about. The pith of Colonel Segovia's despatch appears to be that, on the 27th ult., he marched from the fort to a place called Las Piedras, a league and a half distant, accompanied by the greater part of the forces under his orders, consisting of cavalry of the 1st Regiment Line, and some infantry National Guards of this provinces. He left a small division to guard the town under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Roman, and the object of his march appears to have been to protect a large number of horses and animals belonging to the Government, having heard a rumour of the intended invasion. He had been encamped six days there until the morning after the 3rd inst., when at five a.m he was aroused by the alarming news of Mr. Perez & Co. having actually had the audacity to attack the fort and sack the town. The news was brought him by a countryman who only by chance escaped the vigilance of Perez's closely posted sentries, and, had he not been thus informed, Segovia must have remained in ignorance of the raid, until too late, perhaps, to succour the beleaguered government and town. He at once gave orders to saddle up and march towards San Rafael, mounting the best horses then available. He had scarcely reached the suburbs, when an almost overwhelming crowd of Indians bore down upon them at full tilt, and it required all the *sang froid* of line troop to withstand the impetuous charge of the red skins. They were routed however, by the firmness of Segovia's men and the encouraging examples of bravery displayed by his chiefs and officers. The Indians rallied and tried a flank movement to cut off the infantry and carry off the loose horses. This was repelled bravely by the handful of National Guards, who, forming squares, poured in a telling fire on the enemy. They retreated on the town, where, reinforcing their comrades, a general attack was made on the cuartel, to try and secure a footing, so as to resist Segovia on his own ground. The post was, however, too bravely defended by Lt. Col. Ramon, about 100 men; and the savages being now pressed by Segovia and infantry from the rear, beat a hasty retreat, leaving some fifteen of their number, including a cacique dead on the field. At this period of the affair comes the usual and oft repeated expression of regret. No horses on which to mount a sufficient force to pursue the invaders, and give them a lesson. Only 150 men could be got into the saddle with anything like serviceable backs, and those lead by Major Loyola, dashed after the retreating horde of vandals; but only to keep them in sight, and prevent any sacking of horses or destruction to property by the way. It appears, the Indians left on their retreating track, a number of horses captured by Loyola, and only succeeded in breaking open a few doors, and robbing a few articles in the town of San Rafael.

Thus far, our loss in killed and wounded is four; the danger is past for the present; how long we may be before another invasion of a more formidable nature will be attempted, Heaven only knows. We are told that Perez's object, was to have struck a severe blow at Segovia, and, defeating his forces, march on Mendoza, to proclaim the orders which he says, have been confided to him from Entre Rios; and join the forces of Elizondo, now triumphant in La Rioja, and threatening San Juan, with his dreaded presence. I cannot for a moment suppose, that General Urquiza would league himself with such scoundrels, and believe they only use his much abused name, as a pretext for their deviltry.

Nevertheless, I must candidly confess that the political horizon of these wretched provinces is anything but clear and bright. It is known that Dn. Carlos and Juan Rodriguez is here now; and it is supposed that Colonel Videla is also stowed away ready for a signal to take the lead in such another tragedy of horrors as was played here in November, 1867. The police and Government are active and watchful, and may, by their vigilance, prevent the consummation of so disastrous an occurrence. I am sorry to say that from San Juan we have not the same reassuring intelligence, and that the authorities are allowing themselves to be deluded into a false security, by the triumphant return of Sr. Sarmiento.

I fear they are sleeping upon a mine of most explosive materials, and should they unfortunately not take the necessary precautions in time, a similar reign of terror to that subsequent to the Rinconada battles of 1861 and 1867, may again be imposed upon them.

Until Sarmiento be in office and firmly seated in the Presidential chair, with his energetic iron will grasping at a glance the situation, and acting, as he knows how to act under such circumstances, crushing, with his decision of character and determined rule, the budding germs of discontent, jealousy of party, and incipient revolutions, the whole Republic, or at least the liberal portion of it should be on the 'qui vive,' and ready to crush, with superior vigilance any force, any attempt at upsetting the present order of things. To our President Elect we look for great things in future, and let us hope that our eager expectations and desires may be fulfilled in seeing him enter upon and conclude his term of office in peace.

The news which will have reached you by last mail, of the horrible disasters by earthquake and tidal wave on the Pacific coast, are, I regret to say, too true, and hundreds, nay, thousands, of poor victims, drowned and crushed, testify to its terrific violence.

At Iquique the loss of life and property was fearful, and you will learn with regret the sad fate of Dn. Guillermo Billinghurst and his entire family swept house and all into the ocean, perishing amidst hundreds of others. He was a native of Buenos Ayres, and Argentine Consul at Iquique. The principal commerce, on a large and important scale there, was the manufacture and shipping of saltpetre (salitre), immense deposits of which must have been irretrievably lost, as the wave swept over the 'bodegas,' and carried with it out to sea some hundreds of thousands of quintals. Even were any left behind, its properties would be so changed by sea-water, as to leave it almost worthless. Arico, Ilo, Islay, Mejillones, Chala, &c., shared a similar fate to Iquique, whilst Tacna, and Arequipa, have been almost totally destroyed by the shock of earthquake. Callao, it is feared, has disappeared also. In Talcahuano and Penco-Chile only some slight damage was caused, whilst in the mid and northern ports none whatever was noticeable. Had Valparaiso been visited by the tidal wave, we should have to lament the loss of some 50,000 lives at least, for the entire lower part of the town would have been destroyed, being almost at sea level.

By next mail I hope to have complete particulars of this terrible disaster, when they shall be duly communicated to you.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
TUPUNGATO.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We received only yesterday our Pacific exchanges by the overland route, with dates from Valparaiso to the 20th of last month. There is no further particulars of the cataclysm in Peru by the earthquake of the 13th, the first news of which only reached Valparaiso on the 22nd. We receive, however, in teresting details from the Southern part of Chili of the effects felt at different points of the coast, which we publish elsewhere. The Pacific, due yesterday in Montevideo, will be the bearer of full accounts which we shall probably be able to give to our readers to-morrow.

A robbery of several notes was lately discovered at the Provincial Bank. Suspicion fell upon the head of the Oficina de Renovacion, and he was temporarily suspended by the Directory. This employé having, however, triumphantly established his innocence, after a prolix and careful examination of his books, has, we understand, been reinstated in his former post.

Several people have remarked that Mr. Washburn ought to have delayed his stay in Paraguay on board the Wasp, in order to make some further efforts in behalf of the foreigners who had fallen into the clutches of Lopez—but we are informed that this was not practicable, since the Wasp was short both of provisions and coals, and had scarcely enough to last her on her vogage down the river.

It is confidently stated that the house of Mr. Lozano, in Calle Piedad, for which the sum of $750,000 is asked, is to be bought by private subscription among some particular friends of President Mitre, and presented to him at the conclusion of his term of office: the subscription is said to amount already to $400,000.

There were 25,230 boxes of Hollands imported into this port in the month of August, against 9,199 in the preceding month, and 51,501 in the first six months of the year. From this stupendous increase it may be inferred the enormous amount of gin cocktails imbibed during the day in Buenos Ayres.

Sr. Francisco B. de Carvalho has lately passed his examination as public translator, and we congratulate him on the very complimentary testimonials he received on the occasion from his examiners. This gentleman has begun to publish regularly for each packet a price current very comprehensive. The pains Mr. Carvalho takes in supplying reliable data ought to secure him the favour of the public.

The *Nacional* says that within the last few days the house of Llavallol has claimed from the National Government the value of 132 bordalesas of wine, which have disappeared from the Custom House deposit, where they had been placed: the young man who was storekeeper of this deposit has likewise vanished. It must have required 66 carts to remove these bordalesas, and the store where they were deposited is one that gives on the patio in the new Custom House near the river, and the roof of it is alongside the War Office.

It is rumoured that his grace the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, instigated by several married ladies and respectable heads of families, is petitioning the civil authorities to close the newly-established "Alcazar" in Calle Victoria. We have never visited this establishment ourselves, but from hearsay, we can judge that the morality of the entertainments might be improved without much detriment to the receipts. But, on the other haud, the ecclesiastical dignitaries must be aware that we cannot have civilization served out to us through a sieve; we must take the bad with the good; the activity of the poison depends on the constitution of the native population; and, as Mr. Sarmiento could inform the Archbishop, this could have been improved long since by education.

We call the attention of our countrymen who are infected with the brick-and-mortar fever to the new house now being erected by Dr. Quintana at the corner of Calles Belgrano and Bolivar. The walls of the house are over three feet in thickness, in the good old style of the Spaniards.

The Estrella on her last voyage from Rosario ran aground in front of the Baradero, and was for several hours during the night fast in the mud. She had on board, besides a large number of passengers, a heavy amount of specie, and 300 quintals of copper. The commander, Captain Davis, displayed the greatest activity under the trying circumstances.

It is with the highest satisfaction we are enabled to announce that the testimonial to be presented to President Mitre on his retirement from office is likely to be worthy of the occasion. The sum of $400,000 is already collected, and in the most unostentatious manner. The amount is very sensibly invested in a dwelling-house, a substantial and acceptable present. The statue will arrive in due time. General Mitre has, we trust, many years before him of a political career, to redeem one fatal error. Events have hitherto been against him, and nothing so much as the slowness of his military allies. We shall be glad to see the testimonial fund increased ten-fold, and aided by the contributions of the foreign residents.

Mr Loedel, at his book store, No. 75 Calle San Martin, sells to the letter-writing public English postage stamps this day, packet editions of the *Standard* also to be had at the same establishment.

The export trade for the month of September is about half that of August, the great falling off has been in salted hides and wool,—the total stock of dry ox and cow hides is put down at 46,000 hides.

We hear with pleasure that some English players (professional) are about to favor the public with a Shakspearean representation—"Hamlet." We can assure the players that they will meet the most decided support. Nothing could be more refreshing than Shakspeare once a week. We understand that the first performance will be for the benefit of the British Hospital. By no better means could the professional gentlemen enlist the sympathies of the public. The newly formed nucleus might establish a dramatic society, which would be an assistance to the distinguished amateurs who occasionally delight us with their performances in aid of charitable institutions. The amateur performance lately announced as in rehearsal has come to a stop owing to the want of ladies willing to lend their co-operation. This want may, however, be still supplied—if not, a change of the play may get over the difficulty.

The members of the Jockey Club are reminded that the first general meeting takes place this evening at 7 p.m., at 92 Calle Peru We understand that Mr. Sarmiento will be present, and doubt not that there will be a large attendance.

THE CATTLE EXPORT CONCESSION

Gentlemen,

Before leaving to-morrow by the Arno, for Rio de Janiero and Europe, I think it due to myself, to my friends here, and also to my friends in England and Germany, to notice the criticisms passed on the bill now before the Chambers, for a cattle export monopoly to Europe during a short term of years.

The number of 5000 head to be exported annually from the Argentine Confederation, becomes an obligation to export a like number from the Banda Oriental, and likewise the same number from Rio Grande. And although 15000 head of cattle annually bears a minute relation to the herds of those countries, it would prove sufficiciently embarassing were the English and French and other ports to be closed under a new outbreak of cattle plague. In contradiction therefore of the statement that the annual number of 5000 is ridiculously small, I claim that it is large; larger than any other association of English and German capitalists with *bona fide* intentions will engage to carry.

At the same time I should be the first to complain were the trade, under the concession, to be restricted to the statutary minimum. An annual export of 5000 head would not pay. To pay moderately well, not fewer than 40,000 head must be carried annually, and with fair liberality here—legislative and otherwise—I see no reason why the trade should not assume even greater magnitude. Of this I am confident, that a new cattle supply of 2000 head weekly would have little appreciable influence on the price of cattle in the English markets; but such a trade would require an active capital of £2,000,000—a sum anything but easy to provide for such a purpose in these times.

It is further objected that the few thousand head of cattle to be carried under the concession, is so insignificant not in relation to the herds of those countries, but by the side of the numbers killed in the public slaughter houses, that it is not worth the while of any one to give the project of cattle exportation his countenance or support. This is a narrow view of the subject.

With some knowledge of the tastes of Englishmen, and with close observation of the reception of the various preserved meats of this and other countries I feel myself justified in saying that with the failure of the cattle export trade, there vanishes one of the fairest business prospects.

For preserved meats there always has been, and will be a limited demand; but the beef that Englishmen will always prefer to eat, is that which is killed in England. By the great body of Englishmen the preserved meats of this, and other countries would be declined, even were they offered to them on the one condition that they should eat them,

For my part—and I appeal for confirmation to practical business men here and elsewhere—I think that the permanent export of 15,000 head of cattle annually would be attended with much benefit to those countries. It would probably double the market price of all cattle; it would certainly quadruple the market price of the older and better sorts. And why? Simply because with the bringing of the cattle trade of those countries within the influence of English prices the same change would follow as are experienced in the United States. The price of beef and pork in Liverpool, determine the prices in Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York. The price of wheat at Mark Lane determines the value of every barrel of flour consumed over the length and breadth of the United States.

To the public of these countries, I would in a word repeat what I have said to the enlightened statesmen whom it has been my privilege to meet since my arrival here—grant the concession without delay, and by so doing help forward one of the best interests of the Argentine Republic.

P. BARRY.
Buenos Ayres,
Hotel de la Paix, 25 Sep, 1868.

FOREIGNERS IN PARAGUAY.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 15, 1868.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

Gentlemen,

I have read with much interest the accounts from Paraguay which have been brought to light by the kindness of our much-esteemed and talented friend the Hon. Mr. Washburn; and I confess that I feel shocked at the wholesale system of butchery and tyranny practised by Lopez, and, as an Englishman, I feel very much interested in the fate of my countrymen in Paraguay, and the more so, as many of them are intimate friends of mine for many years—may God preserve them!

But I think we, as Englishmen, living here in South America, enjoying the freedom that anyone might wish to enjoy, ought not to forget our poor fellow-countrymen who are oppressed, or, perhaps, at this present moment suffering torture to make them concoct unthought-of crimes, merely to implicate others and to satisfy the bloodthirsty tyrant Lopez. Let us, one and all, raise the voice of humanity, and petition our Government, through the British Minister here, to send a proper force with a Napier to demand the release of our countrymen, and to avenge their wrongs, and not let the British Government look on in apathy at such doings, merely because Paraguay does not happen to be situated by the side of our highroad to India.

I remain, Gentlemen,
One who feels for his Fellow-Countrymen.

ON 'CHANGE.

September 25, 1868.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacons	25
National Bonds	50½

National Bonds ruled very weak to-day, and the brokers look forward to a still further decline. Prices opened at 50½, and closed at 50½ Total *cash* sales, 220,000. For 30th September 35,000, at 50½. For Saturday, 26th, 55,000, at 50½. For October 31st, 55,000, at 49. For December 31st, 10,000, at 49½.

The nomination of the new Cabinet, by the President elect, was much talked of on 'Change, and has given very general satisfaction No better men could be named, and it was very generally said that President Mitre will leave in the treasury, when retiring from office over half a million of patacons.

Exchange was done to-day at 48¾, and on France at 5,12. About £170,000 in all passed, The export trade for the month shows a great falling off. Money ruled in better demand to-day, and discount rates have advanced to 12 per cent. per annum.

The City of Buenos Ayres is already full. She leaves on the 1st for Antwerp: she takes the usual monthly consignment from the Liebig Meat Extract Company, Fray Bentos, for Antwerp. It was said on 'Change to-day that one of the Astronomical line of steamers will shortly load for Havre.

We extract the following from Messrs. Woodgate, Brothers' circular, respecting freights—

Freights continue depressed. The rains however have commenced about three weeks earlier than last year, and as we close the month with only 19 vessels, or 4,800 tons disengaged, against 83 vessels, or 23,000 tons at same time last year, higher rates will now be paid.

The business in wool for the fortnight has been trifling. Arrivals, 10,000 arobas; sales, about 20,000 arobas, which, with 20,000 shipped for grower's account, has reduced the stock to about 40,000 arobas: prices unaltered. Mr. Carvalho, *in his excellent circular*, says that owing to the heavy rains shearing is not likely to commence as soon as expected, and no arrivals can as yet be looked for. The camps are represented as being in the best condition, and the new wools, judging from the skins now coming forward, promise to be light and clean, and in every respect superior to last clip.

Mutton tallow continues in demand; prices looking up. Sales embrace 4,000 pipes, 14 1/2 rls. in pipes, and 14½ rls. in half pipes, and 6,000 boxes 14½ to 14¾. No stock. The total sales since 1st of October last are 44,250 pipes against 8,190 pipes in 1866 and 1867.

Dry hides have declined one realo for American, owing to the last advices from the United States For German hides there is an active demand, and the last sales establish an advance of half a realo for matadero. Total sales of fortnight amount to 86,000 hides.

Salted Hides—No stock.

Total slaughter in various saladeros in River Plate and Rio Grande for season 1867-1868, as follows:—

Buenos Ayres	486,000
Concordia	32,000
Gualeguaychú	77,000
Gualeguay	64,000
Rosario	40,000
Paraná	14,000
Total,	703,000
Uruguay	317,000
Montevideo	66,000
Fray Bentos	32,000
Roman	64,000
Arroyo Negro	31,000
Sacra	30,000
Mercedes	36,000
Quemada	25,000
Salto	48,000
Casa Blanca	648,000
Rio Grande	468,000
Total,	1,819,000

Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes the sale of two good lots of wool from distant Partidos, viz.:—

825 ar. Marchiquita	48
550 ar. Arrenales, good mixed	52
One lot loose wool	35
Dry hides—	
300 camp	125
250 do	120
5 lots	110, 115, and 118
Grease and tallow—	
60 bordalesas, Barracas	14 rls. ft
300 ar. several lots	33 to 34 "
Indian corn—	
At Barracas 315 fan,	115
Wheat—	
460 fan,	190
Capones—	
5 troupes, at	32, 34, and 35
Sheep and capones	30

DEATHS.

On the 11th of January, 1867, in Asuncion, Paraguay, Mr. Charles Guisler, native of Prussia Left no property.

Also, in Paraguay, on the 25th September, 1867, Mr. James Baxter, Englishman. Left no assets.

In Paraguay, on the 11th November, 1867 Mr. J. Riddok, blacksmith in the Arsenal, a native of England. Deceased left two children and a small property.

On the 20th October, 1867, in Paraguay, Cuthbert Hertgath, machinist in arsenal. Left a small property.

On the 20th November, 1865, Mr. John Monroe, a native of England. No assets.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

GREAT DAY FOR BUENOS AYRES

THE WATER WORKS.

On Sunday pursuant to general invitation. the public of Buenos Ayres, attended at the foot of Hale's quinta to witness the laying the foundation stone of the water works. The day was cloudy and the weather appeared to sympathize with the movement, about 10 o'clock it commenced to rain slightly, but so intent were the people on the movement that at two o'clock the place was thronged, and for fully an hour after, carriage after carriage came rolling up, whilst the special trains put on by Mr. Crabtree, came each trip freighted with thousands.

So great was the crowd that it is impossible to give the names of those who attended. The Governor arrived shortly after 2 o'clock, the French Minister about the same time; ex-Ministers Avellaneda and Varela came out early. The Italian band of music played some stirring airs, whilst our talented and scientific countryman, Mr. Coghlan, equal to the occasion had flags of all nations posted around on water-pipes neatly painted. At half past two p.m. Dr. Sarmiento the President-elect arrived, and shortly after the ceremony begun by Sr. Castro who said :—

Fellow-citizens,

For over 40 years the water question has been with us a problem.

But a dire calamity came and solved the question, and thus have sprung into existence the works which to-day we inaugurate, constructed by the people out of the taxes which are collected.

I place therefore in the hands of your Governor and his Ministers who helped in the cause, the trowel destined to lay the first stone of this important enterprize, which soon will supply the city with an abundant supply of water, good, clean and cheap, (cheers).

Dr. Aneiros, acting for the Archbishop, officiated and blessed the works with the customary formalities. The 'acta' was then read by the Secretary, Mr. Charles A. Mansilla, and deposited beneath the foundation stone with some medals and papers.

Governor Alsina, Dr. Sarmiento and several others present attached their names to the document.

Sor. Castro presented Dr. Varela with the gold pen used on the occasion.

The band then struck up, rockets fired off, and the invited guests proceeded to the Saavedra Quinta, where a splendid *dejeuner* awaited. Gov. Alsina, when the champagne began to flow, took the lead in the toasts. He spoke in his own straightforward and energetic style; showed the terrible state of a city with 200,000 inhabitants without a drop of clean water to drink save that caught in the cisterns, and with excusable pride pointed to the works inaugurated to-day, as the best memento of his administration; and concluded amidst the greatest applause.

Dr. Sarmiento then rose, and in a speech remarkable for its truthful perspicuity electrified the guests. Never during our experience in these countries has any man spoken so clearly and to the point, as the President-elect. We may be excused for praising a discourse, which in every word endorses all we have said and written on this subject for so many years. This remarkable speech we give intact to our readers, reserving our comments for a future number.

Dr. Sarmiento spoke as follows :—

Gentlemen :

It is the second time that I have the good fortune of arriving in Buenos Ayres on the eve of the inauguration of some public work. In 1855, I was present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Gas Works; in 1868, I witness the same ceremony with regard to the Water Works. Great cities are organizations destined to live centuries, and must be provided with the organs for their own life. Light, water-supply, cemeteries, main sewers, the police, roads and means of communication are the constitution of a city, and it is to be remarked that, while Buenos Ayres has developed its strength on all sides, it has been dilatory in constituting itself, and acquiring the proper organisation of a city. Its streets are narrow; its pavement dificient; and, between giving itself light, which is like sight, and water, which is like blood to the human body, twelve years have elapsed.

There was need for an awakener, and it came terrible pitiless, and revengeful in the Cholera. If I am not wrongly informed, the funds to supply the city with water were voted by the Legislature, with a view of alleviating the ravages of the scourge.

The Provincial Executive did wisely in setting about the work whose beginning we solemnize to-day. A city without abundance of water is a sickly body, and subject to the ravages of ignorance, egotism, intemperance, and dirt. Cholera owes its origin to the crowding of semi-barbarous fanatics in Mecca, and hence it spread, by means of commerce and civilization itself over the whole inhabitable world. We must not give ourselves up to a false security—cholera is not yet gone. It exists among us in a latent state, and will remain here for a long series of years, and the seed will be vivified whenever the conditions favorable to its development are reproduced. If it does reappear, let us not lay the blame on Providence. If it commits ravages, let us blame ourselves for our own want of prevision and for our indolence. Cholera like war enters to-day in the social mechanism as a corrective of our own errors and vices. There will be cholera wherever there is dirt, destitution and wretchedness. When once it breaks out in the lower strata of society stimulated by fear and fostered by imprevision, it goes on to rise to the higher strata and then the higher classes, fortune's favorites, he that never devoted a thought to the fate of his neighbors pays with his own life or that of his family for his egotism and for having neglected the duties imposed upon all by society.

Cholera to-day is the bond that unites the poor and the rich, since from the fate of the one depends the life of the other's family. This is the reason why boards of hygiene, appointed to watch over the public health, have become regular participators in the government and in the administration of cities, possessing authority of their own to issue ordinances, force of their own to have them complied with, and direct action on persons and things which enables them to take prompt measures investing them with the powers necessary to conjure an evil that may carry off so many thousand lives. I have been assured that the Paraguayan war has cost us less than 4,000 lives, whilst cholera, in a few months, has carried off more than 40,000.

What state of siege, what martial law, what committee of public health is organised to oppose this internal enemy, much more cruel than the one we are combating with so much courage on our frontiers. Whilst the city is being provided with water to remedy the state of dirt that is so prevalent among the southern populations of Europe and America, it is absolutely indispensable to organise an administration that shall watch over the public health, with powers to become effective. I come from a country where a strong feeling for liberty and for individual guarantees is compatible with the power of throwing down unhealthy buildings, remove noxious industries, and visit without any formality the most intimate portions of the domestic hearth. It is not considered as among human liberties to-day to allow any one to enjoy advantages, allowing the poor to succumb victims of their own ignorance. Cholera has taught new truths, as war had some centuries back betrayed the dangers with which it threatened liberal ideas. Both teach the necessity of imposing sacrifices upon ourselves, and providing for the common defence.

Let us not alarm ourselves but prepare ourselves for the struggle.

Cholera appears in New York every four months. it comes with every vessel loaded with immigrants, and breaks out at sea from the same causes that propagate it on land. The hygienic committees await it calmly with their system of precautions, with fifteen gallons of drinkable water for each inhabitant, with cheap and efficient disinfectants, with the aid of science given in time. Is it true that when cholera appeared in our rural districts, fathers abandoned their children and these their dying fathers? Is it true that a husband administered a whole bottle of laudanum because he had seen that the spoonful given every hour had produced good effects? Let us educate the people to preserve our own selves from cholera. Educated individuals do not omit to make the ablutions necessary for the preservation of health; ignorant people, although provided with abundant water, will persevere in their dirty and intemperate habits, if their character is not raised by improving their moral and intellectual state. It has been said that education is my monomania. Monomanias have made the world what it is.—Liberty has been the monomania of nations who, like the English for centuries shed their blood to conquer it: independence was the monomania of the generation that preceded us until it secured it for us.—Only when some great social aspiration assumes the character of a monomania, does it become a fact, an institution and a conquest.—Let us give water supply to the people, light to the cities, temples to religion, laws to society, constitution to the Nation—All is necessary and excellent: but if we do not give education to the people, full, sound, and open handed, civil war will devour the state, cholera will decimate our towns every year, because civil war and cholera are the justice of God, that punishes the sins of nations.

For the preservation of thousands of lives to whom these waters are destined, and for the intelligence displayed in these works, I propose a cordial vote of thanks to the Governor of Buenos Aires and his Ministers, who conceived and realized the idea."

Dr. Avellaneda, Don. M. Varela, Don. H. Varela, Dr. Aneiros, and Dr. Montes de Oca, also made brilliant speeches on the occasion, and thus terminated this interesting ceremony.

Let it be engraven on the foundation-stone that the Municipality of Buenos Ayres were absent? but their hour is fast coming. Public opinion, like the bubbling waters which gushed up at the works, is equally irrepressible.

Already the toesin is sounded, the empire of filth and dirt is passing, and the bright happy era of cleanliness and health at hand. Mr. Coghlan has struck the rock, the waters have come, and the dull Municipal Ammonites are confounded.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

FULL NEWS FROM PARAGUAY.

FILES OF SEMANARIOS.

We have received, per Wasp, full files of the Paraguayan weekly paper called the *Semanario*, which, although the more recent numbers are filled with notes exchanged between the foreign Minister and Mr. Washburn, possess many items of interest for our readers. It is really most amusing to read the different versions of battles which nobody even heard the names of here: tremendous fights, battles, and victories, on rivers, arroyos, and streams—not one word of which we ever heard of before in this city. As the Press in Paraguay is not free, of course, everything in the papers must be one-sided, and the accounts of the various battles are, as a matter of course, intensely Paraguayan.

The *Semanario* of the 8th August contains a decree awarding to Colonel Bernardino Caballero a grand gold cross for the battle of the 18th July, when, according to that journal, the Brazilians suffered the most terrible reverse.

Doña Escolastica Barrios de Gill, one of the most respected matrons in Paraguay, died on the 3rd August; it appears she played a conspicuous part since the commencement of the war.

A foreigner named Philip Bourse also died the same week, he had been a resident in Paraguay for many years.

The army correspondent under this date charges the Brasilians with cutting up all the trees and plants in the town of Pilar, and sacking the church.

J. F. Lopez, the eldest son of Pres. Lopez, has not been killed as was stated, we note his arrival at Luque, which is now the capital of Paraguay, with his mother Mrs. Eliza Lynch: this young lad was known to most of the English who visited Paraguay as Panchito; he is now an officer in the army.

There is no truth whatever about the arrest of the Bishop, who we read, atttends all the public 'funciones,' &c.

Respecting Berges it is currently rumoured that he has been shot, but there is no proof of it, on the contrary some say he died from the effects of a paralytic attack.

On the 14th of July a decree was published removing Don José Berges from the portfolio of foreign minister, and ordering his immediate arrest, the the conspiracy was wide spread, and Berges communicated with Caxias through Buenos Ayres. The papers say that the plan was to assassinate Lopez on his birth day, and poison the troops by means of poisoned vines—it was discovered by a soldier,—all the soldiers are true to Lopez, and nothing apparently can seduce them from their allegiance.

As to the arming of the women there is not the slightest doubt, and the *Semanario* speaks in very high terms of two female soldiers who killed a tiger and presented the skin to their commander.

In consequence of the disappearance of M. Pereira, Benitez the minister directed a note to M. Washburn, asking for a list of the parties at his legation; Mr. Washburn sent the following list:—

English—Mr. and Mrs. Eden.
Mrs. Thomas and 3 children.
Mrs. Cutler and 2 children.
Mr. and Mrs. Watts and 4 children.
Mr. Newton and 4 children.
Mr. Miles.
Oriental—Mr. Carreras.
American—J. A. Duffield.
Thos. Caster,
Portuguese—J. M. L. Pereira and wife.
German—A. Brose.

Whereupon Benitez demanded of Mr. Washburn to deliver Sr. Pereira up at once to the authority, which, at Mr. Pereira's request, Mr. Washburn consented to do.

The French Consul, in a very able note to Benitez, completely clears himself of the charge of having advised Mr. Pereira to take shelter in Mr. Washburn's house. It is current now that Pereira is dead but nothing certain is known.

Every Paraguayan soldier who fought on the 18th July, when Osorio was driven back with such loss, has been decorated with a medal.

The history of the late conspiracy is very lengthy and contained in the official notes, in a few days we purpose giving our readers a hasty sketch of the whole affair, the probabilities are that Mr. Bliss has been shot.

On the 24th of December Don José Talavera, the war correspondent of the 'Semanario' died, this talented young man was a good English scholar and his loss is greatly felt.

In June the mother of Gen. Barrios died; Barrios is brother-in-law of the President.

On the 18th of January 1868 our Paraguay colleague published the full particulars of the death of President Mitre, and in a long and well written biographical sketch, gave the leading features of his life: he died on the morning of the 12th, and in the evening his remains were forwarded by steamer to Buenos Ayres—three days mourning in the army—and on the morning of the 13th over 40,000 men prayed for the repose of his soul; the general impression in the army was that the President died from sickness possibly brought on by too much smoking; but others assert that he was killed by a bombshell from Espinito. Marshall Lopez, like a true soldier, ordered his army to respect the mourning going on in the allied camp, and for two days the Paraguayans refrained from firing a shot: the article entitled the "Death of Mitre" is really deserving a translation.

The women work at the saltpetre mines and sulphur springs, and with great success; the women also do all the farming work in the country, in the month of November 1,066,869 lines were sown with cereals, and 2,250 fruit plants.

On the 25th of November Dn. Pedro Fileot, a French shopkeeper died, and E. Pulet, also French, and V. Monte, a Spaniard, all leaving considerable properties.

On the 20th of July the Portuguese Vice-consul had his passports sent to him.

On the 24th of July the Bishop was named grand officer of the Order of Merit.

On the same day Dr. Stewart was promoted to the rank of General Inspecting Surgeon. In a subsequent paper we find that General Hornos, Vidal, Almarez, Mansilla and Barnastai accompanied the corpse of President Mitre to the Paso de la Patria, where they experienced great difficulty in getting across, the coffin very nearly falling into the river.

Captain Michel, of the Doterel, Mr. Thompson, M. Cuverville, French Consul, J. Taylor, Dr. Skinner, and everal other foreigners, have been decorated with the Grand Order of Merit.

Lopez's palace is finished, but the furniture never arrived out from Europe.

On Tuesday we had a visit from the gallant commander of the Wasp, Capt. Kirkland, who requested us to contradict each, every, and all of the statements published in the *Telegrafo Maritimo* of Montevideo, and also in the various boletins in this city, respecting his vessel, and touching matters in which his name is mixed up, and which appear to be taken from the *Boletin del Ejercito Aliado*.

It appears that as yet no ironclads have gone up to Matto Grosso.

The captain of the ironclad Silvado received orders on the 7th to pass Angostura, and at once weighed anchor. On doubling a bend in the river the Brazilians received a terrible fire from a 15-gun battery on the Chaco shore The balls entered the plates and pierced the ship in many parts; the fire completely raked the vessel and shot down all on deck. The Captain of the Silvado, nothing daunted, ordered the band to strike up the "National Hymn," and dashed past the battery; when he had passed up about half a mile he turned his vessel, and repassed the battery—for what object it is difficult to say except it be to show the Paraguayans that Brazilians care nothing about land batteries. Rather a bitter pass this Angostura.

The Silvado returned the fire on the battery, and we hear with much effect. But the whole ironclad fleet is below the pass, and possibly the next steamer will bring the news of a formal bombardment of the place.

The pass at Villeta is defended, but we could obtain no particulars as to its strength.

It appears that Lopez has more troops than is generally supposed in Buenos Ayres, and he has expressed his determination to fight to the very last; his soldiers and people are steadfast to his cause.

Mrs. Lynch and family are at the Campamento, the story of her having left for Bolivia is utterly false.

The terrible state of things in Paraguay can be realised by a close perusal of Mr. Washburn's note, which speaks for itself. We deplore the fact that the news about the execution of Berges and others is fully confirmed; but it is a grave error to delude the public by misrepresentations as to the done-up state of Paraguay, &c. From all we can gather Lopez, still possesses powerful elements of resistance; and 'tis at best but a dream all that is said about an immediate wind-up of the war.

The following is Mr. Washburne's despatch:—

[COPY.]
United States Steamer Wasp, off Augostura River, Paraguay.
September 12, 1868.

To his Excellency Marshal Lopez, President of Paraguay.

Sir,

When Captain Kirkland was about leaving this vessel yesterday to bid farewell to your Excellency, I gave him a memorandum of certain things to which I requested him to call your attention. Captain Kirkland informs me that on reaching your head-quarters he found he had omitted to take this memorandum with him, and therefore was unable to comply fully with my request. Having only given the paper a hasty perusal, I therefore take the liberty, at the moment of my departure, of deviating from diplomatic customs and sending a personal note directed to your Excellency. In this memorandum I suggested that he might show you a letter from General Webb, our Minister in Rio, from which it would appear that he had almost come to a rupture with that Government, by reason of its refusal to permit this vessel to pass above the squadron. This he had done on his own responsibility, without waiting for orders from the United States' Government, which, on hearing of the outrage, has doubtless taken the most energetic measures to enforce its rights and extricate its Minister from a most frightful position. This letter which you saw proves how much truth there was in the declaration of your ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, José Berges, that I was in collusion with General Webb, and in the interest and pay of the Brazilians.

I have in my possession several letters for Dr. Carreras, which I yesterday requested Captain Kirkland to deliver, but which he refused to do unless I would open them, lest he too should be accused of conveying treasonable correspondence. I herewith send the letters, however, as I do not believe that any treasonable correspondence has ever passed through my hands for or to anybody. In fact, I do not believe there has ever been any conspiracy.

The declarations of Berges, your two brothers, Venancio and Benigno, and Sr. Urdepilleta, as given in the notes of your two last Ministers of Foreign Relations, in so far as they implicate me of having any knowledge of a conspiracy are entirely false, and you know it; and you know that not one of them would confirm or affirm the declaration imputed to him if he were out of your power, but would deny it 'in toto,' and declare that he had never made it, or that he had done so under torture. Declarations of that kind, your Excellency ought to know, will have no weight outside of Paraguay. Not one word of them will be believed, and that all may not be denied by them, you must not only kill off all the persons who have made them, but all by whom they were extorted.

Before finally leaving Paraguay, it is my duty to make my solemn protest against the arrest of those two members of my Legation, Porter Cornelius Bliss, and George F. Masterman. Their arrest in the street, as they were going with me from the Legation to pass on board the steamer, was as gross a violation of the laws of nations, as would have been their seizure by force in my house. It was an act not only against my Government, but against all civilised Powers, and places Paraguay outside the pale of the family of nations, and for this act you will be regarded as a common enemy, one denying allegiance to the laws of nations.

You will also be regarded as a common enemy for having seized and made prisoners, and loaded with fetters, nearly all the prisoners in Paraguay, and afterwards entered their houses and taken away their money on the miserable pretext, that finding ess in your treasury than you expected, those who had any money in the country must therefore have robbed it from the Government.

Your threat to Captain Kirkland, on his first arrival, that you would keep me a prisoner in the country, would be duly represented to my Government, and I only wish to confirm his reply to you, that had you done so my Government would have hunted you not only through all S. America, but throughout all Europe.

Your obedient servant,
[Signed],
CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.
Gathapé, Sept. 16th, 1868.

Yesterday at 11 A.M., the rest of the army arrived at this point, the Baron do Triumpho marching a league and a half in front, and with the gallant division under his command, acting as vanguard to the main army. The road was in a dreadful state, and from Villa Franca to this place it was a succession of thick woods, thorns and brushwood; during the three days march the army was separated from the coast of the river Paraguay, suffering dreadfully for want of water, because the water of the pantanos was undrinkable: the calm and resignation of these poor soldiers and their officers was admirable, and left a feeling of wonder in all who witnessed how far the human body can suffer—they were however sustained by the idea that these were the last sacrifices imposed upon them for their country's sake, and in the interest of civilization, to prevent a tiger in human shape from continuing to opress his own people, who, if properly educated will become one of the most distinguished nations of South America.

But let me revert to the operations of the war. As the Paraguayans beheld the army advancing from the Tebicuary, they took a precipitate retreat, leaving behind them large deposits of provisions,—rice, maize, mandioca flour. biscuits made of the same, salt, large quantities of starch, mandioca roots peeled and dry, uniforms, arms, and harness: of the latter more than 600 lay thrown about in the "barranca" of Villa Franca.—In this town I myself saw in two stores the articles above mentioned, and without any exaggeration the provisions I saw there could not be worth less than $f.4000, and enough to feed 600 men for six weeks at least.

The houses of this town are great sheds divided into stores and grouped together, but the largest store is about thirty squares inside the wood. What I most wondered at was the total absence of grass.

From this town forward the army left the banks of the river, and went by a straight road inland to Gathapé, where, as I said before, they encamped yesterday.

The Marques of Caxias bore the fatiguing marches as if he were made of iron. and, immediately after encamping, went about and was received everywhere with joy, because people every day recognise more and more his great military talents, and particularly his great humanity towards his subalterns which is very captivating.

The Viscount do Herval, although a great sufferer, accompanies the army, sometimes in a waggon, sometimes on horseback, admired and beloved by all.

The Baron do Triumpho, always vigilant, is the bulwark of the army.

Lead on by such men, who can refuse to follow them to the end of the word?

The Argentine forces are hastening to join us, as they and their gallant chief, General Gelly y Obes, are unwilling to remain behind.

Yesterday the three ironclads that, since the entrance into the Tebicuari, served as the vanguard under the order of the gallant Mamede, left this—and in the room of this division another has been left under the Baron do Passagem.

To-day a great number of transports received orders to be ready to take on board the greater portion of the force—to go nobody knows where; but the order says that there must be sleeping accommodation for one night for about 10 or 12,000 infantry—the rest, cavalry, artillery, &c., will go by land—and the transports are to be convoyed by the squadron, I presume, as far as Angostura—a point already reconnoitred by the vanguard of our squadron.

In this place, Gathapé, we found 4 houses with the furniture complete, but no clothes. In one of them was found one leather shoe for a small foot; and it is said that this house was inhabited 4 years ago by a respectable family that owned a good deal of cattle. This seems to be so far true that we caught in the neighbourhood 400 head of cattle, thin but not tired. Within the house we met with stripes of hide that were used to mark the quantity and quality of the cattle, and by them it would appear that the owner of the house possessed a great deal of cattle. Behind the house in three places the earth seemed to have been lately moved, and at one of them there was a cross: a man having poked one of these places with a stick such a fœtid smell attacked his nose that he abandoned the stick horrified. It is not impossible that here several victims of the despot's atrocities were buried, since our army frequently met in it's last march corpses of women and of men, with their throats cut, and unburied.—When will all these horrors end?

The condition of the army is sufficiently satisfactory; the principal sufferings are from contusions, blows, and sores in the feet and legs, due to the marches through "pantanos" and woods. During the three days march from Villa Franca to Gathapé, 300 men were laid up, of which only 100 remain in hospital, the rest having got well.

The British gunboat "Linnet" with Mr. Gould on board, arrived yesterday afternoon at Gathapé, and the Italian gunboat is anchored three leagues lower down. The heat yesterday and to-day has been great 92 in the shade—there is a strong wind from the north, and we shall probably have a heavy storm to-night or to-morrow.

THE NEW SALTEÑA COMPANY.

During our trip to Fray Bentos we obtained the following particulars respecting this River Plate Steampacket Company, which, as they were supplied to us from the most responsible source, may be fully relied on :—

This company has at present the complete control of the Uruguay, and is of course making splendid profits, but this monopoly of the river trade is only of recent date, and the dividends which it has declared have been earned in years of the greatest steamboat opposition. A very experienced foreigner resident in the Uruguay assured us that the steamboat business in the River Urugnay is today the best business in the River Plate.

The capital of the company consists of 2,500 shares of 100 Montevidean dollars each, the market price of which to-day is 98 dols. gold.

The company was established in 1860; the first dividend it paid was 71 per cent.

The second dividend, three shares for one, to each shareholder.

The next dividend it paid 10 per cent.

The next dividend 62 per cent., and the last half-yearly dividend 7½ per cent.

The Company has the following steamers on its line :—

Name.	Capts.	Tons.
Rio de la Plata	Pombo	350
Villa del Salto	Magnasco ..	330
Rio Negro	Stuart	350
Rio Uruguay	Panasco....	380
Chaná	Landi.....	70
Guarani	Diaz	70
Daiman	Maraturé ..	90
Guazu	Dickson....	60
Norma	Charles	35
Concordia	....	95

The four first mentioned steamers are on the regular lines. The Chaná runs on the Rio Negro, the Guarani plies between Arroyo Negro and Uruguay, the Daiman between Fray Bentos and Gualeguaychu, the Guazu lies at Salto, the Norma is a tow steamer, and the Concordia has just arrived, and is being put together in Buenos Ayres.

The immense success of this company speaks for the admirable management of its affairs. The shares are, generally speaking, held up, and, we suppose, the shareholders take little trouble to enlighten the public in the matter. As a subject of general interest for our readers, however, we publish the foregoing particulars, which, in a pecuniary point, eclipse even the renowned Cunard line.

BAHIA BLANCA.

It may interest many of our readers, who have come to this country with the intention of settling, to know that camp can be taken out direct from the Argentine Government in 'propriedad' at Bahia Blanca, to the extent of one 'suerte,' in one name, on condition that a house or 'rancho' is built upon the land, and a flock of sheep placed upon it, within one year after allotment.

The cost of solicitation and surveying, &c., say £40. By a 'flock' of sheep is meant 1,000 head.

After allotment of camp a deposit is required of $10,000 m|c, or £80, to be made with the Provincial Bank, which is returned when the above conditions have been complied with, but is forfeited should the depositor fail to comply.

The Provincial Bank allows 6 per cent. per annum on this deposit. At the end of two years, when the Justice of the Peace of the district has certified that all conditions have been duly carried out, the title-deeds are forthcoming. It must be distinctly understood that the land must be occupied during the whole of the term of two years. Land can still be obtained within twelve or fourteen leagues of the town and port of Bahia Blanca, and all the banks of the numerous rivers in the neighborhood have not been taken up, though with the increasing number of new settlers going down this will not long be the case.

It is stated that vessels of any tonnage can enter the bay, and there seems no doubt that a good landing place might easily be found.

The present settlement is composed chiefly of Englishmen, who would welcome any new settlers, and give them all the assistance in their power.

The close proximity of the Indians is the chief drawback; but so long as cattle is not reared, there is little to tempt them within range of the Snider rifles. Indians cannot carry corn on horseback, neither do sheep travel either far on foot enough for their purpose, so this is no very great impediment after all.

The frontier is to be moved to within thirty leagues of Bahia Blanca, at the close of this unhappy war, which will give greatly increased protection.

The land and climate are both admirably suited to agriculture, and the natives grow a great deal of corn there already.

It may be mentioned, that scarcely three years ago land could be obtained at Azul on the same terms as at Bahia Blanca, and it now fetches $100,000, or about £800 per 'suerte.'

The latter place has the great advantage of a seaboard, while all the produce of the former has to be conveyed to market in bullock-carts, at no small cost.

Sheep—Picked flocks can be bought at $20 m|c, or 3s. 4d. per head, and fatten wonderfully on these camps. There seems no reason why sheepfarmers should not boil down their own sheep, and thus net the profit of the saladero, and save the great loss of grease, which travelling any number of leagues must always entail. This could the more easily be done here, as the transit is comparatively easy.

Intending settlers should secure the services of some good English laborers, as native labor is both scarce and dear. The usual wages are from $300 to $350, or say £2 10s. to £3 per month.

A steamer runs once a month between B. Ayres and Bahia Blanca, and as there is no opposition at present, the charges are very high, but directly there is sufficient trade to make one pay, it will not be difficult to get one on the berth to make regular passages at moderate rates. There is also an Italian schooner which makes frequent trips to Bahia Blanca, buying up the produce of the place.

Bahia Blanca being situated so far from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, will never be troubled by the many revolutions which so often occur here, which is of itself a great thing in its favor.

In the face of the bad returns that sheepfarming has given during the last few years, coming settlers ought to turn their attention in the direction of this noted corn-growing district, and we shall be happy to give all the information we have at our disposal.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

September 21, 1868.

The conference on public education, announced by Dn. Pedro Varela for last Friday, had a most brilliant success. A numerous and select attendance filled the hall of the Institute, and Sr. Varela pronounced a lucid and brilliant discourse, which was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers of his admiring audience. He descanted in eloquent terms on the benefits of education, adducing ample examples from the history and practice of the United States, insist upon the obligation of the State to enforce that every child should have the means of education, and concluded with an impassioned appeal to the youth of the Banda Oriental, to take an active part in the educational movement that was so much needed, which, if they did with faith, enthusiasm, and self-denial, would enable the B. Oriental people ere long to say—"We are great, free, and happy, because we are educated."

The propaganda thus happily initiated, promises not to remain a dead letter, and several young men, convinced that the great destinies of their country can never be attained without reforming, by means of the spread of education, the social condition of the Republic, have started the idea of forming a society which, under the name of 'Amigos de la Educacion,' shall strengthen, by a popular element, the imperfect and unproductive action of Government.

Dn. Carlos M. Ramirez, co-editor of the 'Siglo,' has taken a leading part and published a sort of program of the new Society, which abounds in sound and practical views; and, it is hoped, that he may be successful in carrying out ideas, of such vital importance to the prosperity and well-being of the country.

The Decree of the Government, with reference to public lands, to which I alluded a few days back, has created a storm of opposition, as infringing in a glaring manner upon private rights. The 'Siglo' is particularly bitter in its hostility to it.

The Government has officially recognised Dn. Carlos Guillermo Dhiel, as Consul for the German Confederation in Montevideo.

Our popular 'ci-devant' Prussian Charge d'Affaires, M. Von Gulich, is shortly expected to return from Europe, and it is not improbable that he will be invested with a higher character than the one he held before.

A great number of contributions of books, medals, minerals, &c., are almost daily sent in to the Commission of the Public Library and Museum, the members of which are indefatigable in their exertions to raise these institutions to a level commensurate with their great utility.

Notwithstanding the activity displayed by the Board of Management of the Ferro-Carril del Uruguay, to hasten all the preparations of its Inauguration for the 4th of next month, it is more than probable that owing to the state of the weather the works cannot be pushed on fast enough, and the ceremony will have to be postponed for a few days. The engine runs now all along the distance from the 'depots' of the Company to the Arroyo de las Piedras, and although from there to the town of that name, there are only three miles, the state of the works is not sufficiently advanced to enable one to anticipate that they will safely allow of the opening to take place on the day above-mentioned; and the Directors would be greatly to blame, if for the sake of a few days, more or less, they should court an accident, through the incompleteness of their arrangements.

A Committee has been formed here for collecting funds for the sufferers by the Peruvian earthquake, who are entirely engaged in carrying out the humane trust confided to them.

There is very little animation on Change to-day, and business is very dull. No operations in exchange are reported. On Saturday at the closing hour, 3000 quintals jerked beef from the Rivers, was sold at 17 reales fts., to be paid in currency. Weather showery and unsettled.

Fomento Montevideano, 82 to 85.
Fomento Territorial, 58.
Bank paper, 15¼.
Weather fine.

M.O.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

From our Special Correspondent.

Rosario, Sept. 14.

A special messenger arrived at Villa Nueva from Mendoza before the train on the 11th inst., with the news of a dreadful calamity on the southern coast of Peru. The seaport town of Arica in Lat. 18·20. S., Long. 70·20. W. of Greenwich, has been completely destroyed by earthquake and the rising of the sea, which swept over the doomed town at a height of thirty yards above its ordinary level. Both the native papers of this town state the scene of the disaster to have been much more extensive, but the accounts so much contradict themselves and each other, the truth can not be got at. These periodicals say that Arica, Chala, Caldera, Iquique, Megillones, Pisco, Pisagua, Tacua, and Talcahuano have participated in the catastrophe, and that much shipping has been destroyed; their information is said to be obtained through the telegraph of this railway. After some details, they have received another telegram, which says that further accounts cannot be given, yet further lengthy descriptions are gone into. The writer respectfully begs to remind his readers of the impossibility of telegraphic news from this railway, as the wires are connected at neither end with a battery.

A branch line is immediately to be constructed from the main line at Villa Nueva to Yucat, a distance of three leagues; Yucat is an extensive property owned or rented by the Contractors and used by them to supply sleepers and fuel for the whole line. The length of earthworks of the trunk line now completed is three leagues; at present about 170 navvies are employed, and increased force is likely to be used as labour is obtainable at a cheap rate. In the construction of the line to Rio Segundo, no rails are to be laid until the earthworks are completed; there may be many reasons for this decision, but one is most conclusive, the Company have no rails for the purpose in the country. On Friday last the handsome Iron Girder Bridge crossing the Rio Tercero at Frayle Muerto, and connecting the town with the Railway Station, was opened in the presence of Messrs. Wheelwright, Woods, and Moneta, the first-named returning the following day to Rosario. The benefits conferred on the country through which this railway passes are inestimable, in addition to the costly structure erected at Fráyle Muerto, two other bridges of less pretension though not less useful have been constructed in the neighbourhood of Tortugas and Cañada de Gomez, to facilitate communication with those stations.

At Villa Nueva on the 13th a fire broke out in the weighing room of the Station; luckily the flames were soon got under, no greater injury occurring than the destruction and damage of some maiz.

Report says that a number of influential English and native gentlemen propose establishing a new racing club here, and that training stakes are being erected by Messrs. M'Craith & Co., of Calle Libertad. Some names of native gentlemen have been seen who, it is said, will give it their support; their wealth and influence is great, and, as the Santa-Fé Club is said to lend their influence to the scheme, it should become a successful reality.

During the past few days there have been frequent rains, though not of long duration; the effect of them will be more pleasantly felt hereafter by cattle owners, as many beasts are dying from the too free indulgence in the liquor they have so long been without. The dire effects of the late drought are strongly impressed on the mind, in passing through the province in the train, by the quantity of dead animals seen lying on the ground: these deaths are considerably felt in the meat market; capones sold a few days since at $1 each, now fetch $2; beef at the same time $1 the arroba, realises $4 at present.

Consul Hutchinson has altered his arrangements as to the time of his arrival in Rosario; he states in a letter to his *locum tenens* that he anticipates being in South America in November next.

La Capital states that a Vice-Consulate for the sister Republic of Bolivia is in a few days to be opened in this city.

Besides the building operations going on in all parts, there is little other commercial news; not a vessel of any size has anchored in this port during the past four or five days, the Vulture and Obey are chartered by Messrs. Thomson and Co. to load bones and bone-ash in the Uruguay, and the Ariadne with coal from Cardiff, consigned to the same firm, is expected in port during the week.

Not long since the stoppage of the telegraph works was referred to, a suspension arising from lack of palms for posts. A cargo of palms lately arrived, and the work was recommenced last Monday (14th). The line was first begun about a league distant from Rosario; it is now being brought into the station. On the completion of this section the work will be resumed near Leones.

Five new settlers have taken land in the neighborhood, three of whom have their property about a league north of the Railway Station, moreover, others are shortly expected. An Englishman, who lately left the country shortly returns to it accompained by a wealthy Scotch gentleman as partner; the Englishman owns an immense tracts of land some leagues of southward of the railway, hitherto unremunerative, and subjective to Indian invasions: when this gentleman left Frayle Muerto, it was with the intention of returning with a number of colonists, to whom would be rented parts of the property on terms which would be remunerative to landlords and tenant, and at the same time, form the contiguity of the dwellings, would be a security against interference.

The scarcity and expense of manual labour renders the use of machinery imperative, in extensive operations of any kind in the country; a well known fact, by the knowledge of which others in this settlement are profiting; powerful machinery from Fowler & Co. of Leeds, is on its way to the colony.

ON 'CHANGE.

September 24, 1868.

Ounces	400
Sovereigns	122½
Patacons	25
National Bonds	50½

Bonds ruled rather firmer to-day. Prices opened at 50, and closed at 50½. One or two parties appear to be bulling the market, and as money continues to rule easy, they find no difficulty in taking up all the Bonds offering. The sales for the end of the month amounted to 190,000, at 50⅜. For the 31st October 90,000, at 49⅜. For December 31st 10,000, at 49. For November 30th, 20,000, at 48¾. Total sales, 388,300.

It was mentioned on 'Change to-day that Dr. Avellaneda and Dr. Roque Perez, will form part of the new Cabinet.

In Exchange to-day the rate ruled the same. On England 48¾ to 49. On France 5.10 to 5.13. About £150,000 sterling passed.

The Hipparchus, with the English mails, left to-day, at the appointed hour. As it is expected this steamer will arrive in England some days in advance of the Arnos' mails, most of the merchants have sent their regular packet letters by the Hipparchus.

A new Joint-Stock Company, for the paving of the Calle Larga, of Barracas, has been started; shares, $200,000 each. We understand that all the shares have been already taken up.

The advices from Montevideo give the same quotation for gold, and very little doing in the Exchange market. The principal drawer is the Maua Bank.

Some of the brokers' circulars were ready for the Hipparchus mails. We extract from Messrs. Green, Le Rossignol, and Co.'s circular the following:—

Freights in general—The larger class of vessels continue to leave for the West Coast, chiefly chartered in Europe; our list of disengaged tonnage is consequently small, compared to former years. As the season advances we may look for an improvement in rates. Shearing will commence in the course of a fortnight. The first wools will, no doubt, be sent forward by steamers. The saladeros may be expected to commence operations in November.

Salt—Import moderate; but the large quantities expected during the next month will prevent any material rise in price.

Coal—Import large, and with the quantity on the way, no immediate reaction can be looked for.

Lumber—Demand limited, worth 40 hard dollars.

In discounts a very brisk business doing at present. The rates rule from 8 to 12 per cent. per annum. The fact, however, of Treasury Bills being offered in the market gives discounters hopes that soon the rates of interest will rise.

Our special reporter at the South Plaza notes the following sales:—

220 ar. at	51
130 ar.	55
Dry hides—	
315 camp	128
180 Matadero	130
400 at	129
Several lots 124, 127, 128	

500 doz. sheepskins, 28, 80, 90, 100, 120, 143. Some good matadero at 125 and 140.

Capones—One troop, very fat, 37. 750 capones 35.

Wheat—At the Boca. 8,000 ar, 200 per fan.

SHARE LIST.

No. of Shares	Nom. value	and up.	NAME.	Last price	L D.
	DTS.				
	100	60	Argentine Bank	58	20
1021	1000	50	Arg. Marine In. Co.	150	30
1600	50	2½	Bienhechora		
14,000	200	all	Caja de Credito	200	15
	98	all	Central Argentine Ry.	60	6
			Estrella Fire Insurance		
2000	1000	50	Estrella Co., Steamship	50	
	98	all	Great Southern Ry.	83	7
2,500	100	all	Salteña Steam Co. (new)	98	15
600	500		Steam Launch Co.		
300	1000	all	S. A. Steam Nav. Co.	1080	15
1,000	100	30	Wharf and Branch San Fernando Ry. Co.		
25,000	98 M.C.	68½	Liebig's Ex. of Meat Co.	81	
1,380	1000	all	Bolsa Shares	1400	15
360	5000	all	Coliseum	2500	6
18,600	1000	all	Gas Co.	1550	20

OBITUARY.

Quite a gloom was cast over Alloa yesterday morning by the intelligence of the death of Mr. James Younger, who expired at his own residence in Bedford Place, from a complication of causes, after a very short illness. Mr. Younger (who was the surviving representative of the firm of George Younger & Son, ale brewers) was so much identified with the prosperity of his native town that it is not possible at present fully to realise the greatness of the loss which the community have sustained by his death. He was chosen a Commissioner of the burgh of Alloa on the adoption of the Police and Improvement Act in 1854 (with the exception of a short interval of his own choosing), he has always held a seat at the burgh Board and, has been repeatedly chosen one of the Magistrates of the burgh. Mr. Younger was also a Commissioner of Supply for the county, a Commissioner of Income-tax, a trustee of Dollar Institution, a director of the Devon Valley Railway Company, and held many less prominent public appointments. In politics, Mr. Younger identified himself with the Liberal party, and was a warm, consistent, and influential supporter of the present member for the united counties. To the discharge of his varied public duties, Mr. Younger brought to bear much practical good sense, a fine geniality of deportment, a sterling integrity, and a generous deference to the opinions of others, which made his presence at all meetings greatly prized. Every philantropic and benevolent scheme obtained from Mr. Younger a liberal support; and of late years the firesides of seventy to eighty of the more necessitous families in the district have been, by the unostentatious generosity of Mr. Younger annually rendered cheerful during the inclemency of winter. There centered in the deceased gentleman such a combination of estimable qualities—he was at all times as ready to devise liberal things, and was ever so desirous to live at peace with all men—that his having been cut off in the mid-time of life, and in the midst of great public usefulness, has not only brought much sorrow to a wide circle of relatives and friends, but has been felt by almost every one to partake of the character of a personal bereavement.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th August, at the Estancia Santa Catalina, Banda Oriental, the wife of William Jefferies, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th August, at the Estancia Rincon del Riachuelo, Banda Oriental, the wife of Mr. Robt. Gifford, of a son.

On Friday, the 18th inst., at 39, Temple, the wife of John B. Dowling, of a son.

Sept. 21, at 125, Calle Chile, Mrs. Robert Hunter, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th August, at St. John's, Knotty Ash, by the Rev. E. S. Phelps, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Newenham, M.A., incumbent, Andrew Ure Mackinlay, Esq., younger son of the late T. G. Mackinlay, Esq., F.S.A., to Matilda, eldest daughter of Edmund Mackinlay, Esq., of Leyfield, near Liverpool.

On the 19th inst., in the Church of Concepcion, Buenos Ayres, Henry Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Clements, Taunton, Somersetshire, England, to Mary Olivia, eldest daughter of Mr. John Huggard, formerly of Dublin, Ireland.

Sept. 21, at the English Church, B. Ayres, by the Rev. J. C. Ford, M.A., Martin B. Cannon, Las Higueras, Miguelete, Colonia, B. Oriental, to Ann Eliza, eldest daughter of Robert Maxton, Esq., C.E., Saltcoats, Scotland.

DEATHS.

On the 10th September, at 127 Calle Parque, Captain Ritchie Curlewis, late of R.M.S. Arno, aged 40 years. Deceased was a native of Surrey, England.

Sept. 22, at 125, Calle Chile, the infant daughter of Robert Hunter.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

BRITISH.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Steamer	Theresa	250	Capper	Oct. 18	Thompson and Co.
Barque	Sheffield	327	Murray	Feb. 4	Orden.
Schooner	Pansha	97	Malm	April 7	Hale & Co.
Barque	Empress	372	Gillis	— 1	Thomson and Co.
Barque	Raleigh	264	Jones	— 1	Ducassé.
Barque	Mary Ann	257	Pugsley	— 3	Brown & Co.
Schooner	Maggie Louisa	171	Goudey	— 19	Warnholtz and Co.
Barque	Augusta Kelly	364	Durkee	— 21	Order.
Barque	Rothesay	193	Barker	— 26	DevottoBros.
Barque	Duchess of Sutherland	349	Graves	July 5	Order.
Barque	Cameo	366	Foster	— 5	Order.
Barque	David M'Nutt	502	M'Elhinney	— 13	Proudfoot, Hall, and Co.
Barque	Florence Baker	365	Bond	— 16	Order.
Barque	Shepherdess	214	Jarvis	— 25	Breuer.
Brigantine	La Flor del Plata	322	Turney	— 29	Bell and Son.
Barque	Pride of Devon	388	Bennett	— 30	Thompson and Co.
Barque	Sarah Elizabeth	423	M'Lean	— 10	Castro.
Barque	Pathfinder	506	M'Lellan	— 30	Castro.
Brig	General Havelock	224	Watson	— 31	Pini and Roncoroni.
Brigantine	Chaleiope	193	Gregory	August 1	Moller & Co.
Brigantine	Howard	336	Cox	— 4	Zimmermann and Co.
Brig	Aven	241	M'Kenzie	— 7	Madero.
Barque	Busy	300	Lockhart	— 7	Order.
Barque	Warrior	197	Davies	— 14	Proudfoot, Hall, and Co.
Brigantine	Ariel	178	Ships	— 15	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	S. Morton	417	Gardner	— 18	Isaz Bros.
Brigantine	Kate	237	Neall	— 22	Orden.
Schooner	Casares	47	Wallice	— 23	Casares and Sons.
Barque	Vicuna	319	Martin	— 29	Gowland and Co.
Barque	Florence Louise	341	Taw	— 29	Green & Co.
Barque	Zelia	237	Murphy	Sept. 2	Bell & Sons.
Lugger	Auld Reekie	192	Dawson	— 2	Preyer Bros.
Barque	Newton	434	Doughty	— 2	Hugo, Bunge & Co.
Barque	Pasithea	587	Burnett	— 7	Bonnemason & Heydecker.
Barque	Flor del Mar	533	Killman	— 7	Corti and Riva.
Barque	Hesperus	432	Waycott	— 18	Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.
Steamer	Galileo	1271	Lee	— 29	Boyd & Co.
Steamer	City of Buenos Ayres	772	Tidmarch, R.N.	— 20	Woodgate Brothers.

AMERICAN.

Steamer	James T. Brady	700	Patterson	May 8	Hale and Co.
Lugger	Veto	391	Davis	June 2	Hale and Co.
Barque	Saint Cloud	736	Ames	July 26	Lassalle and Son.
Brigantine	Americus	396	Hand	— 30	Vivares and Mallie.
ship	Hope	696	Hancock	— 8	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	Hail Columbia	405	Brereton	— 11	Dusaud Bros.
Barque	Templar	491	Wilson	— 15	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Wheatland	391	Bursley	— 18	Hale & Co.
Barque	Minnie Abbe	343	Harding	— 18	Zimmermann and Co.
Brigantine	Sarah E. Kenedy	399	Duncan	— 21	Barran and Brict.
Brigantine	La Plata	384	Crowell	— 25	Ropes.
Barque	Carrie E. Long	548	Parks	— 26	Order.
Barque	Henry B. Wright	703	Treat	— 27	Drysdale & Co.
hip	City of Bangor	599	Menzes	Sept. 2	Castro.
Barque	Europe	71	Matthews	— 5	Hale and Co.
Schooner	Pepita	390	Barclay	— 8	Order.
Lugger	Charles M'Carthy	118	Howard	— 9	Order.
Schooner	Kate Sargent	403	Atherton	— 22	Hale & Co.
Barque	Gertrude	643	Drinkwater	— 22	Drysdale and Co.
Barque	Devonshire	509	White	— 22	Hale and Co.
Barque	Sarah Hobart	443	Boyd	— 22	Do.
Brigantine	Helen O'Phinney				

GERMAN.

Barque	Klio	179	Roskamp	June 10	Giannotte and Co.
Brig	Bessel	168	Stindt	— 26	O'Shee and Co.
Brigantine	Eberhard	140	Helms	— 26	Order.
Brig	Lahaina	293	Beckmann	— 22	Stock and Co.
Brig	Reichstag	215	Schwarting	— 33	Darbyshire and Co.
Brigantine	Georgina	173	Behrmann	— 6	Boie Bros.
Brig	Amalie	185	Holm	— 7	Moller and Co.
Barque	Herzog Ernst	323	Conrad	— 9	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	Ceres	131	Hoelemann	— 12	Arning and Hutz.
Brig	Ludgerus	160	Lampe	— 13	Freyer Bros.
Barque	Nymph	364	Rake	— 14	Green & Co.
Brigantine	Johanne	197	Peters	— 18	Order.
Barque	Tai Lee	243	Stehr	— 18	Moore, Punch, and Tudor.
Brigantine	Alfred	153	Folbrenz	— 19	Ramos.
Brigantine	Dina	174	Strackeje	— 19	Ochoa and Co.
Brigantine	Levante	184	Behrmann	— 22	Boie Bros.
Brig	Auguste	150	Meyer	— 23	
Brig	Concordia	300	Holtz	— 23	Order.
Schooner	Rudolph V. Benegsen	92	Degen	— 24	Order.
Schooner	Helene	89	Arsten	— 24	Order.
Lugger	Carl	310	Buss	— 25	Order.
Brig	Geert Herwig	159	Smit	— 26	Arning & Hutz.
Brigantine	Thatis	150	Engelken	— 31	Beneo & Eggers.
Barque	Edward Pens	353	Kipp	— 31	Order.
Brig	Dei Schwalbe	218	Firnire	Sept. 2	Madero.
Brigantine	Herman	180	Schlichting	— 3	Desarnaud and Co.
Barque	Bismark	225	Stellmann	— 6	Castro.
Lugger	Hugo	250	Becker	— 7	Moller and Co.
Barque	Vegesack	360	Pieper	— 8	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Star of Hope	281	Pettersen	— 9	Gas Co.
Barque	Brazileira	306	Wessels	— 15	Zimmermann and Co.
Barque	Sea Nymph	223	Held	— 15	Freyer & Co.
Brig	Galeno	100	Pieper	— 16	Order.
Schooner	Bellona	78	Kroger	— 16	O'Shee & Co.
Schooner	Formosa	290	Breckhaus	— 17	Doetjen & Co.
Barque	Juliane	190	Oestmann	— 17	Order.
Brigantine	Adela	84	Luhrs	— 17	O'Shee and Co.
Schooner*	Fenny	135	Dinkelon	— 23	Madero.
Schooner	Mathilde	160	Breckwoldt	— 23	Order.

FRENCH.

Barque	Maria and Louisa	427	Landoy	July 31	Pequin, Petit, Laroach, & Co
Barque	Fils Unique	293	Buffet	Aug. 8	Dusaud Bros.
Ship	Tamatave	509	Warneck	— 9	Bonnemason and Co.
Schooner	Inez	140	Vaisse	— 12	Order.
Barque	Mont Redoh	289	Cornu	— 14	Bonnemason and Co.
Ship	Arequipa	591	Villesumoras	— 14	Bemberg and Co.
Ship	Cobija	738	Bellerie	— 14	Do.
Brig	Zoe	261	L'Hotelier	— 26	Order.
Barque	J. B. V., No. 2	233	Molle	— 27	Bonnemason & Heydecker.
Barque	President Oursel	380	Le Pare	— 28	Bemberg and Co.
Barque	Marie Josephine	373	Bertho	— 29	Ducasse & Co.
Barque	Ville de Lille	500	Reckman	— 30	Dusaud and Co.
Barque	Europe	406	Duballes	Sept. 5	Bax Bros.
Barque	Oil Blas	303	Du Bose	— 5	Cabirau.
Barque	Antoino	296	Le Besque	— 5	Devotto Bros.
Barque	St. Francois	760	Chartrel	— 11	Ladvocat & Co.
Ship	Francois I.	1245	Cervoni	— 15	Llavallol and Co.
Ship	Ville de Caen	390	Fortin	— 17	Daireux and Co.
Barque	Roitelet	300	Villard	— 21	Audrin.

ITALIAN.

Barque	Liugue E. Rondemina	650	Vio	June 10	Delfino.
Polacco	Laura	242	Cafiero	— 20	Luders & Co.
Schooner	Nuevo Comercio	81	Risso	— 23	Order.
Barque	Enrica	321	Gamba	July 4	Piaggio Bros.
Lugger	Tamanlipas	119	Bruzone	— 26	Graffigna Bros.
Polacco	Caprera	290	Zino	August 7	Bianchi.
Barque	Unione	251	Negri	— 9	Graffigna Bros.
Barque	Antoneita Costa	622	Danove	— 9	Delfino.
Barque	Gio Batta Daste	624	Calfarena	— 15	Graffigna Bros.
Barque	Asunta Gianello	550	Giovanni	— 23	Delfino.
Barque	Adelina	571	Lavello	— 26	Castrille and Picasso.
Brig.	Sancho Panza	417	Pasilia	— 27	Pequin, Petit, Laroach & Co.
Lugger	Costante	635	Vicini	— 29	Van Deurs.
Steamer	Montevideo	432	Lavarello	— 29	Rocca.
Barque	Luigi Olivari	588	Caffarena	Sept. 7	Gowland & Co.
Barque	Agnes	489	Guilde	— 20	Sivori and Schiaffino.
Steamer	Erasmo	569	Calvo	— 22	Delfino.
Barque					

DUTCH.

Schooner	Valk	155	Strybos	June 13	Fernandez.
Bricantine	Energie	201	Lieuwen	— 16	Pini, Roncoroni, Bros.
Brig	Goorgt	172	Huges	July 6	Guimaraens.
Brig	Anna Helena	148	Nieland	— 14	Arning & Hutz.
Brig	Diana	163	Schutt	— 20	Order.
Schooner	Annetta Nanenga	147	Stavenga	— 26	Desarnaud.
Brigantine	Reinhardt	214	Muller	August 10	Benn and Co.
Brigantine	Enjetta	210	De Boer	— 11	Bacque Bros.
Brigantine	Elizabeth	162	Kruize	— 13	Order.
Brigantine	Jenneke Hendrika	140	Kip	— 13	Paats and Co.
Brigantine	Jantje Nanninga	134	Li-lieu	— 19	Galvan.
Barque	Adolph	168	Strackholder	— 26	Etchegaray and Roche.
Barque	Vredelust	157	Brouwen	— 26	Paats and Co.
Brigantine	Eppo Hendrick	178	Schut	Sept. 3	Moller and Co.
Brig	Margaretha	133	Korte	— 7	Bemberg and Co.
Schooner	Johanna Myir	213	Tholen	— 8	Order.
Brig	Jan Frederick	183	Kircon	— 21	Paats and Co.
Brigantine	Regnera	144	Wordelboer	— 12	Delfino.

SPANISH.

Barque	Concepcion	221	Pages	June 8	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Maravilla	395	Garrido	— 26	Deetjen & Co.
Barque	Filomena	225	Taxonera	July 4	Order.
Barque	Nueva Casimera	202	Durall	— 5	Fassenberg & Co.
Brig	Viscarsa	177	Esquiola	— 8	Lopez and Co.
Barque	Nueva Carlotta	120	Maristany	— 14	Zumaran and Co.
Schooner	Virgenes	230	Brannet	— 29	Fernandez.
Brig	Socrates	240	Gonzalez	— 30	O'Shee and Co.
Lugger	Gerion	313	Reus	— 9	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Jose Barcelo	217	Fonrodona	— 12	Freyer Bros.
Brig	Iberira	161	Garini	— 13	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Antonio Maria	176	Mataro	— 15	Llavallol & Sons.
Polacco	Barcelo	202	Fonrodona	— 18	Freyre Bros.
Brig	Joven Enrique	220	Roig	— 23	Ochoa and Co.
Barque	Laureano	136	Roses	— 24	Order.
Brigantine	Vilasar	202	Vila	— 27	Zumaran & Co.
Brig	Gratitud	204	Sunnol	— 29	Rigal and Co.
Brig	Union	202	Garriga	— 29	Llavallol & Sons.
Brig	Venus	168	Quirch	— 30	Ledesma Bros.
Schooner	Elena	155	Mari-tany	Sept. 5	Llavallol and Sons.
Brig	Manuel	264	Garcia	— 9	Armstrong.
Brig	Fermina	154	Mallol	— 16	Llavallol and Sons.
Barque	Magdalina	230	Sayeva	— 18	Fernandez.
Barque	Pepita	251	Marcia	— 20	Order.
Barque	Arauco	334	Mas	— 22	Llavallol and Sons.

PORTUGUESE.

Brig	Laia 3d	288	Galvao	June 23	O'Shee and Co.
Lugger	Cysne do Vouga	150	Coelho	July 30	Lanus Bros.
Lugger	Lydio	343	Carvalho	Sept. 17	Bohn and Co.
Barque	Novo Progresso	174	Reis	— 21	Guinvaraens and Co.
Brigantine	Maria Barbara	183	Cunha	— 21	Orden.

BRAZILIAN.

Brig	Esperança	164	Texeiro	June 23	Etchegaray & Roche.
Barque	Rufina	260	Barboza	August 15	Guimarains and Co.

SWEDISH.

Brig	Bravo	270	Joneson	August 18	Warnholtz and Co.
Ship	Octavia	395	Holmstrona	— 25	Castro.
Barque	Adolf Fredholm	317	Fredholm	Sept. 1	Hale and Co.

DANISH.

Barque	Maria Federicka	391	Christensen	June 14	Order.
Brig	Roska	165	Nuoren	July 4	Tiscornia.

NORWEGIAN.

Brig	Oscar	230	Nielsen	July 5	Arning and Hutz.
Ship	Guldfax	600	Larsen	August 15	Castro.
Barque	Catharine	250	Stenie	Sept. 23	Delfino.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, & CO.,
At the Great Triennial Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bury St. Edmonds, July, 1868, received the following Awards:

For Single Cylinder Portable Steam Engine, The FIRST PRIZE of £25

For Double Cylinder Portable Steam Engine, The FIRST PRIZE of £25.

For Horizontal Cylinder Fixed Engine, The FIRST PRIZE of £20.

For Double Blast Finishing Thrashing Machine, The PRIZE of £15.

Also the Society's SILVER MEDAL for Adjusting Blocks for Machines.

The duty performed by all C. S. & Co.'s Engines on this occasion, considerably exceeded that of any others. C. S. & Co. refer with pleasure to the fact that the duty of their "Commercial," or Single Valve Engine, at Chesser, so long ago as 1863, was not equalled by any "ordinary" Engine at Bury.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, & CO., LINCOLN,
AND 78 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
52p s13

KEAN & SOAMES,
Grocers, Provision Dealers, Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents, and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.
76, 78, AND 80 CALLE ARUANA,
(Opposite the Hotel Colon),
ROSARIO.

RIVER PLATE HANDBOOK, FOR 1869.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS Received at this Office. 220,xp,s24

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of
CHLORODYNE,
and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, Meningitis, Cancer, etc.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases known as Diptheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CAUTION—
BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
26p 1pw s19

THE DIASTATIZED IRON,
FOR STRENGTHENING THE SYSTEM

THE DIASTATIZED IODINE,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THE above is in the shape of Sweetmeats, and pleasant to the taste.

By a scientific process of combining the Iron or the Iodide with Cress Seed, the valuable properties of the Iron or Iodine are fully developed, while the obnoxious parts are done away with, and the most delicate stomach can digest them with perfect ease.

Price 2/9.
SOLD AT ALL THE CHEMISTS.

Sole Agent for England and British Colonies—
CHARLES LANGE,
6 MONKWELL STREET, LONDON.

A Supply has been forwarded to Buenos Ayres by Steamer. 52p,1w,Jy28

HOWARD'S CHAMPION PLOUGHS
Are the only English Ploughs in the Official List of Awards of
GOLD MEDALS IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION 1867.

J. & F. HOWARD,
BRITANNIA IRON WORKS, BEDFORD
Patentees and Manufacturers of
CHAMPION PLOUGHS,
STEAM CULTIVATORS,
STEAM PLOUGHS, HARROWS, HORSE RAKES,
AND OTHER
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their aim for many years has been to manufacture Implements which, whilst most efficient in work, should prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the Public.

Catalogues, with full particulars; sent post free on application.

LONDON OFFICE:
CHEAPSIDE THREE DOORS FROM ST. PAUL'S

CONSUMPTION,
Chest Affections, Chronic Cough, General Debility, and Loss of Nervous Power.
DR. CHURCHILL'S
HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The following are the preparations used by most eminent members of the Medical Profession, in every country in the world, for the cure of the above complaints:—

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine,

and in cases where ferruginous preparations are required (chlorosis, anemia, etc.,) the

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron,
Pills of Hypophosphite of Magnese.

These valuable medicines have saved the lives of many consumptive patients. Even in the third stage their beneficial effects have been manifested frequently. In every instance, however far advanced in the disease, the patient will find a marked improvement, both in local and general symptoms. There will be observed a remarkable increase of nervous power, a better appetite, greater regularity of the bowels, better digestion, less cough, less expectoration, less susceptibility of catching cold, less perspiration at night, etc.

Dr. Churchill's Hypophosphites are sold, with directions for use, at four francs per bottle, in France, by Swann, Pharmacien, 12, Rue Castiglione, Paris.

Agent at Buenos Ayres
W. CRANWELL,
Chemist,
1y,a21 Calle Rivadavia

PRUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE THRASHING MACHINES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PRIZE FLOUR MILLS AND SAWING BENCHES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO.'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.

RUSTON, PROCTOR, & CO., ENGINEERS, LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867—GOLD MEDAL

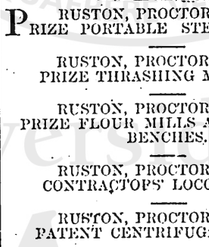
SHIRTS AND CLOTHING. TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS are prepared to undertake Orders and Contracts of every description.

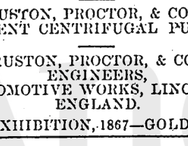
Registered Trade Mark—
'AXE BRAND BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.
Terms, Patterns, and further Particulars will be forwarded on application to
FAVELL & BOUSEFIELD,
12 ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.
26p,1pw,Jy

NOTICE TO FARMERS FOR THIS SEASON.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES.



A NEW BOOK, explaining the advantages of the Machines that gained the First Prizes at the last Meeting of the Royal Society, after a whole week's trial among all the noted Makers; illustrating also the Royal First Prize Steam Engines and Steam Thrashing Machinery, as well as modern Farm Implements, sent gratis and post free by
HORNSBY & SONS,
GRANTHAM, ENGLAND.
AGENTS
May be appointed in Districts unrepresented.
6p,1pw,s1



S. MAW AND SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, INFANTS' FEEDING-BOTTLES, LINT, &c. &c.,
And Dealers in all Kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 AND 12 ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
☞ ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card. 234,52p,w,j24

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great Remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Billious Affections, Indigestion, Headache, and Heartburn;
It is the Physicians Cure for
GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATIC GOUT, AND OTHER COMPLAINTS OF THE BLADDER,
And as a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is Indispensable.
Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agent in Buenos Ayres—
W. CRANWELL, Chemist,
52p,p1w,d14 30 Calle Rivadavia.

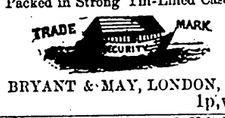
DRUGS, &c.

Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines,
Stop Fittings, Dyspatteries,
Perfumery, Dye Goods,
Drugs, Colors,
Paints, Lozenges,
Glass Ware, Chemicals,
Medicine Chests, Oilmen's Stores,
Storekeepers' Veterinary
Sundries, Sundries,
Photographic Sundries.

Thirty Thousand prices of the above forwarded, free of all charge, monthly, by
Burgoyne, Burbidges, & Squire,
16 COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
26p,1pf,23

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.
PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
ARE NOT POISONOUS.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Are Warranted suitable for all Climates.
Packed in Strong Tin-Lined Cases.



BRYANT & MAY, LONDON, E.
1p,w,f23

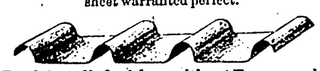
FIELD GLASSES.—BURROWS

BINOCULAR FIELD AND SEA GLASSES
Finest Quality; specially Mounted to stan, Climate; £3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., and £8. 8s.
Power in Proportion to Price.
ALUMINIUM GLASSES:
Exremely Light, £10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s. and £18 18s.
The Large Glass, at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches), is one of the most Powerful yet made.
TELESCOPES, ANEROID BAROMETERS
OPERA GLASSES, &c.

Address, with Remittance:—
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

CAUTION.
BURROW'S GLASSES bear their Name and Address
1y,n25

BRABY'S
Corrugated Galvanized Sheets
Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.



Roofs Supplied with or without Framework
BRABY'S ITALIAN ROOFING ZINC, PERFORATED ZINC, SHEET ZINC AND NAILS, WIRE NETTING, IRON TANKS, BUCKETS, AND ALL OTHER GALVANIZED GOODS.

Illustrated Price Lists Free on Application.

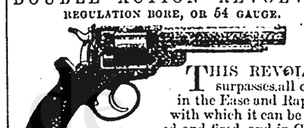
Frederick Braby & Co., Limited,
FITZROY WORKS,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.
117,52p1pw,ap8,68

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.
Light as Pith—Soft as Turban—
Durable, and Comfortable.
Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibitions.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,
Every description Manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S., LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons'" name.
•.• Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully Shipped.
52p,1pw,m10

ADAMS'S
NEW PATENT IMPROVED
DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER,
REGULATION BORE, OR 54 GAUGE.



THIS REVOLVER surpasses all others in the Ease and Rapidity with which it can be loaded and fired, and in Cheapness, Simplicity, & Strength. Warranted to be of the Finest London Manufacture. Sole Manufacturers by Steam Machinery—
ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS CO

MR. WASHBURN'S NOTES.

The official correspondence exchanged between the American Minister resident in Asuncion and the Paraguayan Government is now before the public. We had intended to abstain from offering any opinion until the publication of the notes in English, which will be in a few days, but, as our colleagues are running away with the question, and trying to bias the public mind by a narrow and one-sided view of the matter, we feel it our duty to set the question fairly before our readers.

Whatever exception may be taken to the language of the notes in question, the wording of an official document can in no way alter the merits of the case. As will be seen by the plain statement of facts which we extract from this lengthened correspondence, Mr. Washburn incurred the displeasure of the Paraguayan Government simply because he acted the part of an upright, honest and humane man, affording an asylum to a few unfortunate foreigners who were hounded down by spies and bated by soldiery.

Such a dense cloud of official verbosity surrounds the question that it is not surprising if some of our colleagues should form an erroneous judgment on the matter; but foreigners will distinguish through the mist the bright star which illumines the conduct of the much abused American Minister, who, disdaining the cold red tapeism of the diplomat, afforded shelter, food and clothing to a few unfortunates who were left houseless and adrift when the order for the evacuation of Asuncion arrived.

It seems to be fashionable now adays to abuse foreign ministers. Mr. Gould passed fire yesterday morning in one of the city journals, for matters which have been fathered on him, but which we assert he knows nothing about. Even in Congress, we have heard Senators announce the fact that foreign legations were quite unnecessary in this Republic, possibly, the Deputies will improve on this and vote them a nuisance, but politics must give way when the noblest questions of humanity are at issue. Mr. Washburn has acted his part, and instead of abuse and censure, he merits the highest praise and encomium for his disinterested conduct under such trying circumstances.

The history of this disagreeable business begins as far back as February, when the iron-clad fleet ascended the river and threw some shells into the Capital. Previous to this, Mr. Washburn without undue familiarity was on good terms with the Paraguayan Government, and resided with easy dignity at the Legation. But on the 22nd February, a decree came ordering every one to leave Asuncion; Mr. Washburn, as a matter of course, refused to remove, alleging that his Legation was American territory. All the foreign Consuls fled the city, and, in fact, with the exception of the American Minister, none dared to disobey the fiat.

Some twenty-two English, some two or three Americans, and a few others, sought refuge at the Legation. Mr. Washburn, very properly, advised those people to first apply to the Vice President, and that if the Government had no objection he would take them in. The Government people consented, and accordingly Messrs. Carreras, Rodriguez, and servant, Bliss, Manlove, and Duffeld, besides twenty-two English, took up their quarters at the American Legation. Masterman, it appears, had been a resident in Mr. Washburn's house for fully eight months previously.

About a month after, Manlove who had the keys of a Frenchman's house, which had been left in his charge, crossed the street, and went to visit the house. He was at once arrested, and sent to San Fernando. Duffeld and the rest of the English about the same time left, and were kept for several days at the railway station. The women and children were then sent to San Lorenzo, and the men to the army, where it is believed they are still prisoners.

Sres. Carreras and Rodriguez remained at the Legation enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Washburn until the affair of the conspiracy.

On the 16th June, Sr. Pereira, the acting Portuguese Consul, fled from his chacra at Trinidad, and sought refuge at the American Legation. He was induced to this step in consequence of a notice he got from the French Consul, of the feelings of Lopez towards him. Mr. Washburn at once admitted the man, although at the time there were four picquets of soldiers around the Legation.

On the 20th June, the Paraguayan Government demanded of Mr. Washburn a list of all parties at the Legation, which Mr. Washburn supplied the next day.

Pereira it seems was a man of good position and large fortune, having married a wealthy Paraguayan lady. During the long continuance of the war he had spent his whole fortune in alleviating the misfortunes of the prisoners of war, and hence he got in bad odour with Lopez.

The Paraguayan Government demanded the surrender of Pereira. Mr. Washburn refused until the Government made some specific charge against him. Mr. Washburn told Mr. Pereira that he was at liberty to stay or go; but Pereira believing that the Government would ultimately take him by force, left the house. He was arrested at the street corner, and has since met an untimely fate.

Mr. Washburn that day wrote a note to Benitez, the Minister, stating the facts.

Messrs. Carreras and Rodriguez, not having as yet been accused, preferred to remain at the Legation.

Next morning early a soldier arrived at the Legation with a despatch, demanding the surrender that day at one o'clock of Messrs. Carreras and Rodriguez, who were charged with the greatest atrocities.

Mr. Washburn left it optional with them to go or stay.

They replied they would stay, provided Mr. Washburn promised not to leave the country, until after the conclusion of the war, which Mr. Washburn declined to do. They then agreed that it was better to leave quietly rather than enrage Lopez by remaining. At twelve o'clock they left the house, and at the street corner were arrested, and then and there sent to San Fernando. Both these parties are said to be yet alive.

The same afternoon Mr. Washburn received another despatch, requesting him to dismiss Messrs. Bliss and Masterman from the Legation.

Mr. Washburn refused to comply, alleging that these parties belonged to the Legation. Then followed the first series of heavy despatches, which continued without intermission until the Wasp arrived.

The Wasp was not allowed to pass Villeta, Lopez having ordered her to anchor there. For some time Mr. Washburn thought that Lopez would not allow him to leave the country. The second series of correspondence followed, two notes a day, for more than a week.

Then came a change of ministry. Benitez, the Foreign Minister, was suspected; he was at once arrested and sent to Villeta, where he is still a close prisoner.

Fernandez, Lopez's secretary, was also arrested.

Caminos was named Foreign Minister. Grave difficulties arose as to Mr. Washburn taking away money and valuables for English people. At last on the 31st August Mr. Washburn received his passports, but he could not get away until the 10th, when the Paraguayan Government placed the steamer Rio Apa at his orders.

Mr. Washburn left everything belonging to the American Legation in charge of the Italian Consul.

When Mr. Washburn started with his family for the steamer he was accompanied by the Italian and French Consuls, also Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, who took their carpet bags with them. The instant they left the Legation Bliss and Masterman were arrested, and sent on to the encampment at Villeta close prisoners.

Previous to leaving the Legation these unfortunate men, believing that it was possible that Lopez would arrest them, wrote various letters to their friends, confiding same to Mr. Washburn, and asked Mr. Washburn to vindicate their characters abroad—two of these letters we now publish.

"Legation of the United States,
"Asuncion, Sept. 7 1868.
"Rev. William Goodfellow.
"My dear Sir,

"Appreciating the friendly interest you have always shown in me, and the kindness with which you have aided my family to obtain news from me during my long detention in Paraguay, I think it proper to send you the present letter by Mr. Washburn, who will doubtless make known to you in detail the unprecedented events which have recently transpired here, affecting the rights of all neutral nations, and more especially involving an unexampled violation of the immunities of the American Legation; and of the treatment due to an accredited Minister of the United States.

"You will learn, sir, with surprise, that in common with hundreds of foreigners and natives, comprising almost all the adult males of the country who were not bearing arms, I am accused of belonging to a conspiracy against the Government of Marshal Lopez, with the additional aggravation respecting me that I am also charged with belonging to a secret committee, who have put their hands to a compact to assassinate the Marshal. You can readily judge of the probabilities of both accusations, and will easily believe me when I say that there is not even the slightest foundation for them, and that so far from knowing of any conspiracy, I have grave doubts whether any has existed, notwithstanding all the acts of this government, and the so-called confessions of criminals, to be found in the published correspondence between Mr. Washburn and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This doubt is, I believe, common to all the persons belonging to the American Legation.

"You will also see the herculean efforts which have been made by this Government to fasten upon Mr. Washburn a complicity with the real or pretended revolutionary plot. You will see the false testimony which has been put into the mouths of prominent persons. Much of these statements are self-contradictory, and all of them conflict with each other upon the most essential points; and lastly, they all have this in common, that they furnish no definite information concerning the organisation, objects, means and occasion of action, nor even who were to take the decisive steps; besides, among so many revolutionary papers alluded to, apparently not one of that character has been seized by this Government.

"But I have no need to discuss the matter farther; the truth is evident, and will be recognised by every one in Buenos Ayres. I hope some decided action will proceed from the ministers of neutral nations in Buenos Ayres, though I can scarcely hope that any such action can benefit me, as I am already declared guilty by the Government, although not having the slightest idea of the nature of the testimony, necessarily false or forged, which has been or will be produced against me.

"All persons in this Legation have passed the last two months, since the extradition of myself and Mr. Masterman was demanded, in a state of continual agitation, alternating between hope and despondency, and following the course of the correspondence, which, on the part of this Government, has steadily gone from bad to worse.

"I desire to bear the strongest testimony to the fact that, as to all the statements implicating Mr. Washburn in the conspiracy, there is not one of whose truth I have any knowledge, and most of them I know to be false. I also wish to bear witness to the unswerving constancy with which he has insisted upon the rights of Legation, and done for me all that could be appropriate under the circumstances. Whatever may happen to me, I can meet my fate with a stout heart and perfect confidence in the Great Architect of the Universe, knowing that my Redeemer liveth. I have written at large to my family.

"Accept my gratitude for favours received from you and Mrs. Goodfellow, to whom I send my love, and regards to all inquiring friends.

"Yours most truly,
"PORTER C. BLISS."

"Legation of the United States,
"Asuncion, Sept. 10, '68.
"Geo. N. Davis, Esq.
"Dear Sir,

"You will learn from Mr. Washburn of the queer doings that have been going on here for two months past—or, at all events, will learn enough about it from the newspapers. I never thought to be accused of 'high treason' by any Government under the sun: for, being a musical genius, as you are aware, I am clearly not fit for 'treasons, stratagems, and spoils.' Whatever comes of the affair, I desire to bear testimony to the persistent efforts of Mr. Washburn to save myself and Mr. Masterman, my fellow-rascal (as the official correspondence of the Ministry here politely designates us). Mr. Washburn had like to have shared the fate of the hero of his own novel, if the U.S. gunboat Wasp had not very opportunely come to his rescue. As it is, he escapes 'by the skin of his teeth,' after all possible obstacles have been put in the way of his departure. The Wasp is now lying but a league below here, but is not allowed to come up. I suppose Mr. Washburn will leave to-day, and I shall immediately be nabbed by the twenty or thirty 'guardians' who have kindly 'looked after me for the last two months.'

"I hope for relief from our Government in three or four months—that is, if it don't come too late for any practical purpose, so far as I am concerned.

"Please give my best regards to Gen. Webb and family. I hope Mr. Washburn will arrange all little matters between us; please give him any letters or keepsakes of any little value for my family, that I left in a trunk with you. I accompany some lines for Mrs. Davis.

"Yours, faithfully,
"PORTER C. BLISS."

When Mr. Washburn was on board the Wasp at Villeta, about to weigh anchor, the following letter from Mr. Bliss was handed to him.—we give our readers all these documents as they speak volumes; the first letters were written in the Legation, and whilst the writer was, as it were, beyond the power of Lopez,—the last letter, we deplore to say, we are informed was written after torture.

"September 11th, 1868.

"To His Excellency Hon. Charles A. Washburn, U. S. Minister Resident.

"Sir,

"Finding myself at length relieved from the restraint which Your Ex. has so long exercised over my will, I cannot do less than confess freely and spontaneously the important part which Your Excellency has taken in the Revolution in which you have involved many persons, and among them myself. I have declared [feeling deeply, because I would like to avoid such a scandal to Your Excellency, but following out the truth] that Your Excellency has been the soul of the Revolution, and if this deed now appears to the light of Heaven confessed to, by all its accomplices, to whom does it owe its existence save to Your Excellency who has continued its direction up to a very recent period? I consider myself, therefore, completely absolved from the promise which Your Excellency extorted from me yesterday in your office not to reveal your proceedings old or new. Even your brilliant speculations with the company of Hopkins, for which your Excellency ought to pocket a hundred and odd thousands of patacones have been put in evidence, as also the gilded pill you made Polidoro and Octaviano, swallow, as also the last of Caxias, at the time of your Excellency's celebrated visit of mediation in March last year.

"The object of this letter is to say to you that I have determined to request from Your Excellency the delivery to the bearer of my historical manuscripts which involve a compromise with this Government and which are without reason in deposit with Your Excellency, you having taken possession of them during my illness last year, and because I have forgotten to demand them of you. They consist, as Your Excellency, well knows, of a voluminous history of Paraguay, till the year 1810, and some 2,000 pages, or more of notes in Spanish on more recent epochs, with the chronology up to our days.

"Also, I beg that Y.E. will have the goodness to send me the three letters written by express order of Y.E., for your justification regarding the affairs of the revolution, of which one is addressed to the *N. Y. World*, another to Rev. Wm. T. Goodfellow, in B. Ayres, and the last to my father, Henry Bliss, of New York.

"The truth having been fully displayed these letters cannot serve Y.E. for any object, and since they are false it suits me no longer to keep the mystery of hypocrisy, and for your own honor Y.E. ought to comply strictly with these my demands.

"I do not exact from you the English manuscripts which Y.E. made me write in a spirit inimical to Paragnay, since these are the property of Y.E. But I advise you as a friend not to attempt to fight against the evidence given by infinite witnesses.

"I take advantage of the occasion to salute Y.E. with distinguished esteem and appreciation.

"Signed,
"PORTER C. BLISS."

We cannot close this melancholy chapter without pointing to the fact that, had Mr. Washburn adopted the cold, stern policy hinted at by our colleagues, and refused even a temporary asylum to the unfortunates who applied to him, he would possibly have escaped all the trouble which his kind hearted hospitality has entailed.

Indeed, after a very attentive perusal of all the documents, we must admit that it might have been better for all parties concerned had he slammed the door in the face of every one who applied for admission, since his protection was but temporary, and only tended to increase the displeasure of Lopez against all who applied for it. But Mr. Washburn, if he has erred, has erred on the right side, and his Government and his country will fully endorse his conduct.

Against all the calumnies and slanders now heaped upon Mr. Washburn, by evidence not worth the paper upon which it is written, and by windy diplomatic notes, terrible as the despotic power from which they emanate, we point at the humane conduct of this much-abused Minister, who out of his own private purse supported for several months—so many unfortunate foreigners. If we are to believe the statements made by prisoners and others, Mr. Washburn must have left Asuncion with little short of a million of gold dollars; but our public know well how to deal with such nonsense, and when in a few days we publish in English this long tissue of diplomatic notes, we feel confident they will agree with us, that placed in the position he was, bullied on one side by the Paraguayan Government, and on the other, appealed to by a handful of suffering hounded down fellow-countrymen, Mr. Washburn had no other course to take than the one which to his honor as an American he adopted.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT

MR. WASHBURN TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 24, '68.

His Excellency Hon. William Stuart, H.B.M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary, Buenos Ayres.

Sir,

When I left Paraguay on the 12th inst., I regret to inform Y.E. that nearly all the foreigners in that country, including several of your countrymen, were in prison, and as I am the only person beyond the reach of President Lopez's power who has any personal knowledge of their situation, it seems to be my duty to give any information I possess to the representatives of the different foreign Governments, that, knowing the condition of their unfortunate countrymen, they may take such action as may seem most proper in order to extricate them from their terrible situation. Unless speedy action is taken, there may be none left to tell the tale of their annihilation!

To give an idea, therefore, of the situation there, and of the dangers and horrors to which all foreigners in that country are subjected or exposed, I propose to give a brief narrative of the events that have transpired since the 21st. of February last. On the evening of that day, on returning from a duck-shooting 'paseo,' I learned that several Brazilian ironclads had passed Humaita, and were on the way to the Capital. On reaching my house, I was informed that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, José Berges, had sent an urgent request for me to visit him at his office. I immediately complied, when the Minister told me that the Brazilian Squadron having passed Humaita, and being already half way to Asuncion, the Government had ordered an evacuation of the city, and had declared it a military point. He also said, the Capital was to be removed to Luque, a little village some ten miles from Asuncion, and that he had invited me to visit him, in order that I might have such accomodations provided for me, at or near Luque, as I might select. I replied that, whoever else might obey the order of evacuation, I, certainly, should not. My Legation was, for the time, the territory of the United States, and I should remain in it, giving such protection as my house and flag could afford, to all who chose to resort to it. I told Señor Berges also, that the government had no right to compel the foreigners to abandon their houses and property; that if they chose to remain and defend it, taking the risk of exposure to a bombardment of the town, they had a right to do so. He dissented entirely from this view, and on returning to my house, I found it full of people, who were anxiously waiting to learn if I would remain in the Capital or not. I told them that I should stay, and many more than my house could accomodate asked permission to remain within the Legation. I told them that I could not give them all shelter, but if they chose to deposit their valuables in my house, I would receive them, but always subject to their own risk; I should give no receipts for anything.

The same evening and the next day people came rushing in in large numbers bringing their trunks and boxes and several iron-safes all of which were deposited the different rooms of the Legation. The next day people were hurrying terror stricken from the towns; not from fear of the Brazilians but of a worse enemy, and towards evening several English came to my house and asked me to permit them with their familes to occupy certain vacant rooms in the rear of my Legation. As they were all in the government employ I suggested that it would be more prudent for them to get permission to do so from the authorities. They accordingly asked and obtained the permission and on the following morning they came with their families, 21 persons in all, and took shelter in the Legation. The following morning Dr. Antonio de las Carreras who was the former head of the Oriental government and a most bitter enemy of the Brazilians, fearing lest if he fell into the hands of the allies he would be treated as was Leandro Gomez after the fall of Paysandu, came to my house and asked for shelter. He was accompanied by Francisco Rodriguez Larreta who went to Paraguay as Secretary of Legation with Dr. Vasquez Sagastume the Oriental Minister Resident in 1864 and I gave them a cordial welcome and they remained with me till July 13th. At the time we all thought that the war was virtually over and that within a few days Asuncion would be in the hands of the Brazilians. Such was the universal wish of every body, Paraguayans and foreigners alike. On the 24th the iron-clads approached Asuncion which was defended by a little fort having but one gun of sufficient caliber to do any harm to monitors or iron-clads, and this one so badly mounted, as I was informed afterwards, that it could not be depressed so as to be of any service. As the Brazilians approached this fort they began firing at it but without injuring it. The fort replied with some half a dozen shots to some thirty five or forty from the iron-clads when the latter, for some reason inexplicable to me, turned back and went away. No harm was done to the fort and very little to the town. One shot struck the new palace of the President but the damage done to it was very trifling. We then supposed that the iron-clads would soon return reinforced, but week passed after week and month after month, and we could learn nothing of what was going on at the seat of the war. Supposing that Lopez was shut up within his entrenchments around Humaitá, and that it would be impossible for him to escape with any considerable portion of his army, we thought the duration of the war was only a question of time, a few days more or less. Thus things remained with us till, on the 1st of April we learned for the first time that Lopez had abandoned Paso Pucú, and had reached and passed the Tebicuari with the larger part of his army. Thus the end of the war seemed to be indefinitely postponed. Our situation in Asuncion was extremely disagreeable, as it was impossible to obtain many things elsewhere regarded as necessaries of life.

The town was completely deserted, save only that more or less people were permitted to come in occasionally, to carry away things that, in their first fright and hurry, they were unable to do. Some incidents occurred which showed that the government, or rather Lopez, for Lopez is the government, did not approve of my keeping so many people in my Legation, and therefore all who had not been recognised as belonging to it thought it prudent not to venture into the streets. But considering the circumstances, we passed the time more pleasantly than could have been expected: Carreras and Rodriguez were most agreeable and intelligent gentlemen, and Mr. Bliss was an encyclopedia of knowledge on almost every subject. Our Paraguay servant was able to obtain, for us all the beef, mandioca, maize, chickens and eggs required, and sometimes a duck or a turkey; the eggs of the country could also be obtained at double the price of Martell's best brandy. But the gloom seemed to be darkening every day over the country; scarcely ever did a person come to my house to carry away anything deposited there, but he had to tell of other foreigners arrested and taken in fetters to the president's head quarters at San Fernando. What it all meant no one could divine—there was a terrible mystery about it. At length, however, about the first of May, I received notice that the U. S. S. "Wasp" had come up as far as Curupaiti to take me away, and was there detained by the allied squadron: I knew that Lopez did not wish me to leave Paraguay; that he like everybody else, was very anxious for me to remain. The foreigners of all nations were especially desirous that I should wait to the end of the war and many of the better class of Paraguayans those having most to lose were exceedingly importunate that I should stay to give them the protection of my flag at the last extremity. Of these the mother of the President was one of the most solicitous. I told them all that I would not abandon them; that I would endure privations and loss to give them any protection in my power, and that if a successor did not come to take my place, or imperative orders from my government to return home I would stand by them to the last. I knew also or at least had no doubt that if I had proposed to go away and had asked Lopez for means of conveyance to pass through the allied lines to embark on the "Wasp" he would not have granted my request. I therefore wrote to the commander of the "Wasp" that if he did not come above the Squadron my family could not get aboard of his Steamer and I therefore urged him very strongly to force the blocade. My great object was to get my wife and child out of the country and if the "Wasp" was once above the military lines I could go or not with or without the permission or favor of His Excellency Marshal Lopez, if on the arrival of the Steamer it should appear to be my duty to do so. I was disposed, however, to remain as I knew that if I left I should carry with me the last hope of hundreds or thousands. They all seemed to think that in any contingency my house and person would be inviolate. I did not fully share this opinion but I nevertheless thought if I could get my family away so much would be gained, and then it would be my duty to remain. With this view I went down to San Fernando, to see President Lopez and confer with him in regard to the passage of the "Wasp" above the Brazilian Squadron. I found him reserved and though evidently he desired that the "Wasp" should come through, and before leaving to return to Asuncion he promised to forward my letter to Capt. Kirkland by flag of truce and gave me letters to enclose to his commanders at Humaitá, and Curupaiti, to allow the "Wasp" to pass without molestation. In my conversations with Lopez, he expressed great dissatisfaction that I had admitted so many persons into my house. My communication to Captain Kirkland being despatched I returned to Asuncion. The Wasp, however, did not at that time go above the squadron, and we were then all left in uncertainty whether or not anything would come to our rescue ere it was too late. The arrests of foreigners continued, but for what object or for what offence no one could imagine. The few people I saw were more frightened and shy than ever. Nothing, however, of importance occurred till, on the 16th of June, we were surprised by the appearance of the Acting Portuguese Consul, José Maria Leite Pereira and his wife, who came to ask the protection of my house and flag. Of the events that followed this I refer you for information to the correspondence already published. First the Government desired to know if the said Leite Pereira was in my house. I replied in the affirmative, but denied the right of the Government to question me as to the persons in my Legation, and that, if it knew or suspected any obnoxious person to be within it, a specific allegation of his offence must be made before I should be under obligations to send him away. Some two weeks passed after the first call for him was made before it was repeated, and, in the meanwhile, we all began to cherish the hope that he would not be molested. His whole offence, so far as I knew then, or know now, was the crime, which among civilised men would be considered venial, if not meritorious, of spending all his own money, and all he could borrow, to relieve the prisoners who fell into the hands of Lopez, relying on them or their respective governments to repay him after the war. On the morning of his coming to my house, however, he had received notice that his consular character would no longer be respected, and, as he had previously been cautioned that Lopez was badly affected towards him, he considered the withdrawal of his exequatur as but a prelude to imprisonment, irons and starvation: he, therefore, fled with his wife to the United States Legation, hoping to find shelter and protection. It was accorded him without hesitation, though regarded by me as an unwise and imprudent step on his part. On the 11th of July, however, the dream of security was dispelled by the receipt of the letter from the Acting Minister of Foreign Relations, Gumesindo Benitez, in which the Government demanded the dismissal on the following day not only of Leite Pereira, but of everybody else in my house that did not belong to the Legation. Pereira and the English left accordingly, though I told them all that I did not send them away, and that if they chose to remain they might do so, and I would never deliver up one of them until some specific crime was alleged against them.' They all thought, however, it was best for them to go, and the English requested me to go and see Colonel Fernandez, the military commander at Asuncion, the men offering to resume work in the Arsenal, and requesting to be advised of the points to which the women and children would be sent. The house was surrounded by as many as forty policemen, and the English were afraid of being taken immediately to prison. Fernandez, however, pledged me his word of honor that they should not be molested by the police, but should be well treated, and said the men would be again taken into the service, on condition of making new contracts. The men had made the offer only because they thought it better to go to work than go to prison. They accordingly left the Legation in the afternoon, and were directed to the railway station, where they were most miserably provided for, notwithstanding that Fernandez had pledged his word of honor that they should be well treated. They remained in that situation for about a week, when they disappeared, and I know not what has become of them. I have heard that the women and children were sent to a village about four leagues from Asuncion, called San Lorenzo, and that the men had, like most of the other foreigners in Paraguay, been taken in irons to the army head-quarters. Leite Pereira left about five p.m. of the same day, and was arrested as soon as got into the street. Of his subsequent fate I know nothing. On the same day I wrote a letter to Benitez, advising him that the Portuguese Consul and the English had left voluntarily, but that as no charge had been made against Carreras or Rodriguez, and they preferred to stay in the Legation and as such was also my wish, I presumed no objection would be made to it. By sunrise, however, the next morning I received another letter still more urgent, demanding that they should leave my house by one o'clock of that day. Still no specific charge was made against them, and I told them that they might go or stay as they thought best, but that they would have the protection of my house and flag until they were taken by force, or till some direct crime was laid to their charge. They both said that if I would promise to remain till the end of the war, they would not deliver themselves up, as it was impossible for any specific charge to be brought against them, and they did not believe that Lopez would venture to take them out of the Legation by force. But I could not promise to remain to the end of the war, and they, therefore, said it was better that they should go at once than to enrage Lopez by remaining when at last they would probably fall into his merciless clutches. They accordingly left at 12 m of the 13th of July, but not till I had shown them my letter of the same date to Benitez, in which I gave my reasons for believing that the Government could have nothing serious against them, and that, in regard to Rodriguez, even if it had, they had no right to touch him, as he was entitled to diplomatic immunities.

This letter I sent the same afternoon to Benitez, and as all were then gone who did not belong to the Legation, I thought that I should be left to a dismal peace. Before night, however, came another letter demanding that I should likewise send away two members of my Legation, P. C. Bliss and G. F. Masterman, whose names as such had long before been given in to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

At this point I made a stand, as you will see by the published correspondence, and, by fencing and fighting to the best of my ability, saying some flattering things about Lopez, I kept them with me till my final departure. I admit that I purposely prolonged the correspondence, in the hope of saving these two men. They were arrested, however, as they started to accompany me to the steamer, at the moment of leaving the Legation, taken by force from my side, and their subsequent fate may be guessed at from what I shall hereafter relate.

May none ever know the uncertainty of the last two months and a-half of my life in Paraguay. To see men with whom one has had the most friendly relations for months, with whom one has discussed questions of history and politics every day, varying the monotony of the days with billiards and of the evenings with whist, and yet to feel that these very men with whom one was talking over the situation might be in irons in one hour, and shot within twenty-four: certainly, you will allow this was enough to render even the sleep of a brave man fitful and uneasy, and, of a man like me, without such pretensions, utterly inadequate to "knit up the ravelled sleave of care." And up to this time, we had not the least idea of what it was all about. No such word as treason or conspiracy had, to my knowledge, ever been heard in my house. What could Lopez want? Was it his plan to kill off all foreigners, that no one may be left to tell the story of his enormities? Did he seek to blot out the record of his crimes? If so, the Minister was no safer than the other members of the Legation. But as Bliss and Masterman were not taken for several weeks after the departure of Carreras and Rodriguez, we gradually got into a more normal state. The conduct of persons accused in the time of the French revolution, whose levity in the prospect of death seems incredible, appeared to us, as we often remarked, no longer strange, but to the credit of Bliss and Masterman, though not to myself, as I did not consider my danger as great as theirs, I will say, we scoffed at the dangers before us, and talked, joked and laughed as freely as though we had nothing to fear. At this point I may remark that, from the time that Leite Pereira came to my house, it was always surrounded by at least a dozen policemen, and that frequently on looking out in front, I have counted more than that number on one side. Probably fifty men, who might otherwise have been in the army, were kept night and day to watch me and the members of my Legation. In the meanwhile, we could hear scarcely anything of what was going on. With the exception of the consuls, who occasionally came in from Luque, no one ever came to my house, and my Paraguayan servants, if they learned anything, feared to tell it. I did learn, however, that about the time that the great sweep was made from my house, the brother of the President Venancio Lopez, was carried off in irons to the army head-quarters. His other brother, Benigno, had been called below long before, and when I visited His Excellency, at San Fernando, in the early part of May, Don Benigno and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Berges, were both close prisoners, as was the President's brother-in-law, Saturnino Bedoya. The old Vice-President, Sanchez, who had previously been a prisoner, was then allowed to leave his house, but neither he nor any Paraguayan dared approach me or be seen with me.

For a time we feared it was the intention of Lopez to cut the throats of all the foreigners, as we know but little of any arrests at that time of Paraguayans. If they were arrested, they were taken off so quietly that we might or might not hear anything of it for weeks or months. But while the English who had been in the Legation were detained in the railway station, the train came in one night at midnight full of prisoners. The English could see nothing, as no light was allowed in the station, but the clanking of the chains and the sighs and groans of the prisoners as they were forced from the cars and driven forward towards the bank of the river, were distinctly audible. They were all embarked in a steamer for San Fernando before daylight. A few days after I learned that this crowd of prisoners was almost entirely composed of Paraguayans—that nearly every man in the new capital, the judges, clerks, accountants, and all, save the Chief of Police, Sanabria, a man eminently distinguished for his brutality, Benitez and the Vice-President were the only ones left there, besides policemen and soldiers—that there was a gloom over the place, so deep and funereal-like, that the women and children scarcely ventured out of their houses, and, if they did, it was with fear, as if they had just felt the shock of an earthquake, and were in dread of another. For more than fifty years the country has been a Dionysius gallery. It was always the policy of Francia, and of Carlos Antonio Lopez, that everything said should reach the ear of 'El Supremo.' But in the worst days of Francia the Government was mild and paternal, compared with what it has been under this younger Lopez. People have been thrown into prison not only for saying things perfectly innocent, and for not reporting what they have heard, but also for the crime of not reporting what they have not heard. It is made the duty of everybody to be a spy on everybody else, and woe to him whose ears are not open to every word spoken in his presence.

The arrest of all the civil magistrates indicated that it was not the foreigners alone that had made themselves obnoxious to Lopez. But what it was all for, no one in my house, as I yet firmly believe, had the least idea. The published correspondence, however, will show that about the 18th or 20th of July, the Government suspected, or effected to suspect a conspiracy; alleging that ex-minister Berges was a traitor, and was in collusion with the enemy, and that under my official seal I had transmitted the correspondence to and fro between the conspirators. I must refer you to the published correspondence, to show how they undertook to connect me with the conspiracy; or at least, as knowing that a revolution was in contemplation. At first it would seem that they were so confident of implicating me, that they began to publish the correspondence, but after receiving my letter of the 11th of August, in which I showed so many contradictions in the declarations that had been made by the accused—probably under torture—that they suspended further publications. But it was not in the nature of Lopez to show any magnanimity, or even justice, by acknowledging he had been lead into error by false depositions. Men who know him, would as soon accuse him of ordinary courage, as of magnanimity and he never was accused of that, except in his own "Semanario," of which he is virtually the editor. During all this war, Lopez has never exposed himself to any personal danger; he has never on a single occasion risked himself in any battle, and while he was at Paso Pucu he had an immense cave or rather house, with walls of earth over 20 feet thick, from which he never ventured for weeks together; and at the same time, that his organ was filled "ad nauseum" with accounts of the great Lopez leading, with dauntless valor, his legions to victory; he was sitting quaking and quivering in his cave afraid to venture out lest a ball might reach him. On one occasion, some two years ago when he was out with his bishop and his staff, a shell struck at a distance of half a mile or more from his Excellency. Instantly the brave Lopez turned and ran like a scared sheep, with his staff, including the bishop, after him, the latter losing his hat as he fled affrighted after his chief. This is the only instance known of his ever having been in personal danger; he has not even the the vulgar merit of personal courage, nor has he any other. His firmness, carried to obstinacy, is the result of personal fear. Many persons, his own people who have escaped from his power, and whose families have been tortured and otherwise persecuted to death, have sent messages to him threatening to kill him at sight should they ever meet him; he, therefore, dares not treat with the enemy, for so many have sworn to pursue him, the world will not afford him a refuge if he once has no army between him and his enemies; he knows the country to be lost and ruined; he has no navy, and, in my opinion, not more than one-fifth of the land forces of the enemy. Why the latter do not attack him and put an end to the war I do not know; but they do not do so, and the war may not end for a long time. Lopez has recently said he expected to be compelled soon to fall back from the river, and then he would retire into the mountains, driving everybody, foreigners and Paraguayans alike, before him. In that case, at the rate the allies have been going on for the last two years, it will be long before he will be unable to present as strong a front to his enemies as he did when they landed above the Tebicuari—viz., one man to watch the telegraph.

It was not, however, till August that I heard, besides the conspiracy against the Government, that there had been a great robbery of the public treasury. Of the particulars of this robbery I could never learn anything—neither did I ever have any knowledge of the details of the plan of the conspiracy. It was said in one of Benitez's letters that Mr. Bliss, a member of my Legation, had signed a paper, with others, in which they had engaged to assassinate President Lopez. I knew that was false, or, at least, had no doubt that it was so, and defied them to produce any such paper; but they never showed it. They never gave me any clue as to the manner of the conspiracy or how the revolution was to be effected and I do not believe to this day that anything of the kind was ever attempted. The declarations of the prisoners prove nothing except the merciless cruelties of Lopez, for it is known that he freely employs the torture. He loads his prisoners with heavy fetters sometimes two, three or four pair and besides flogs them, if they do not give the testimony he requires, till they die.

The only explanation I can give in regard to the robbery of the treasury is this: since Lopez cause into power he has never had a competent book keeper in his employ and very probably has never known till recently how much money had been left by his predecessor. He has been spending largely ever since, and probably no accurate account has ever been kept of the amount paid out according to his order. After the city was evacuated however in February, he probably had occasion to count his money and found a large hole in the bottom of his treasury. This discovery was not probably made till some months after the removal to Luque as about the month of June we found that all those foreigners who had made any money during the past years and were most likely to have any in their houses were arrested and sent below. Among them were English, French, Italians, Spaniards, Germans and Portuguese. The plan of Lopez appears to be to get this money into his hand and, then by torture or threats to extort confessions of being either conspirators or plunderers of the treasury. On these confessions they will probably be executed on the precautionary principle of footpads and other murderers that "dead men tell no tales". How Lopez expects to escape with the money thus obtained I do not know. Perhaps he thinks

that some neutral gunboat will take him and his plunder away at the last moment. But I here give notice that the money thus taken does not belong to Lopez. It is the property of citizens of those powers that are able to pursue it and return in to its righttull owners.

Y.E., as all the world,probably wonders how it is,if Lopez be the charteter I have described him, that he is served so faithfully and bravely. It is entirely through fear for save and except a few of the most willing instruments of his cruelties like his favorite mistress, his bishop, Luis Caminos. Sanabria, and a few others, who have evinced most alacrity in doing his bloody work, there is not a man, woman, or child (I do not except either his mother, sister, or brothers) who would not thank God if he would take him to another world where his deserts could be more adequately rewarded.

Why then do the Paragnayans fight so bravely? It is not because of their superior courage nor of their devotion to Lopez. That they are a brave and enduring people cannot be denied. But the reason why they fight so desperately is this that according to Lopez's system of discipline there is always more danger in giving way than in going on. He has no confidence in his troops and always seems to act under the belief that they would desert if they could get a chance. He therefore in going into battle advances his first lines with orders to fight to the death. A little in the rear is a smaller body with orders to shoot down the first man who gives way or attempts to desert. Behind these are still others with orders to shoot any one who fails to bring down any one in front who does not fight to the death and behind those again are others with like instructions until at last the threads are all gathered in the hands of Lopez. If in spite of all these precautions a point is carried by the enemy his unhappy officers who survive are shot and the men decimated. Under this system he has lost at least 100,000 men, probably more than the Brazilians, and yet this system though it has not left six thousand able bodied men in the country has kept from three to six times as many of the allied forces at bay.

The country, however, is entirely denuded of it's male population. All the ploughing, planting, and sowing is done by women; women must yoke the oxen, do the butchering, and all the other work usually done by men. There are many women also with the army, to do the labour of men, and thus relieve the troops, but none I believe, are forced to bear arms.

The next news that we shall probably hear from Lopez, is that he has retired with his whole army to the mountains, and that he has driven every man, woman, and child before him. Had not the "Wasp" arrived till a month later, I have no doubt that I should have been forced to do the same. To the last moment Lopez hesitated whether to keep me a prisoner or not; he wants no one to survive him capable of telling the world of his enormities, and of all those whose declarations have been given in the correspondence lately published, not one will be allowed to escape, nor will any of those persons before whom they were made. For once beyond the reach of Lopez, they would declare that they had never made them; or had made them under torture.

Since arriving in this city I have seen a letter that was brought by the Wasp, evidently written at the dictation of Lopez, in which some details are given of the nature of the plot or conspiracy. This is the first information I had of the kind of plot that had been discovered, and the absurdity of the whole thing convinces me more strongly than ever that there never has been any plot or conspiracy at all.

How long is this war to last? For more than a year and a-half I have believed that Lopez would not hold out for two months longer; but I had no idea how slowly some people could move, if they resolutely set themselves not to fight.

With the hope that the war would end shortly, I remained a year longer than I intended, very much against my interest, and suffering great discomfort. I believed that at the final catastrophe I could be of great service, especially to the foreigners, and had Asuncion been taken in February, when the ironclads went up there. as we then expected it would be, I should doubtless have been able to save the lives of many, who now will never see their native land again. But when all of them had been killed or made prisoners, and nobody, native or foreigner, dared come near any house, and I was utterly powerless to do any service for anybody, I thought it time to obey the orders of my Government and return to the United States.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. WASHBURN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

With the exception of two Argentine regiments left in Humaita, the whole allied army is in full march for Villeta, where Lopez makes his last stand. As the allies have now full possession of the river, their march through the enemy's country is unattended with risk.

Messrs. Lezica and Lanuz on the termination of the war purpose establishing a first class line of steamers on the Vermejo, and for this purpose their head engineer is at present in the States, superintending the construction of steamers of light draught for the navigation of this unexplored river. This enterprize merits attention, and we hope to t see succeed. If we can push steamers up the Vermejo to Bolivia we tap the transandine trade. The Government should give every assistance to this splendid scheme.

The last news from Entre Rios states that Governor Urquiza has disbanded all the National Guard, and the troops are now returning to their homes. This looks peaceful.

We are well pleased to hear that the Deputies are opposed to the removal of the capital to Rosario. Buenos Ayres is the only proper place for the capital of this Republic, and the rejection of the bill by the Deputies will meet with the approbation of the public.

We regret to learn that there is a confirmation of the report that Lopez has shot the late Paraguayan prime-minister, Sr. Berges. He was a polished gentleman and able diplomatist, and had served his country with fidelity and talent in a special mission to the United States. He spoke English fluently, and was most courteous to foreigners, many of whom at times partook of his hospitality at the beautiful quinta del Chorra, a few miles above Asuncion. No one in South America so warmly seconded our efforts to promote cotton-planting as he did. He was a credit to his country, and a man of progressive principles.

Mr. Robert Tait, of Tait & Co., London, is expected out in the new steamer of their line, the Rio de Janeiro, which is due here in the latter part of November.

Don Ruperto de las Carreras has received a grant of land near Mercedes, Banda Oriental, for a new agricultural colony. We have not heard the terms. It is now admitted that abor and not capital is what we want to push us a-head. Messrs. Mackinnon and staff have left for Paysandu to commence the surveys, and the settlers are expected out soon.

The Montevidean Government have ordered to be struck off 20,000 dollars worth of small bills from 2 to 10 cents each. This will meet a want long felt in Montevideo, and abolish that illegal custom of private "vales" which the absence of small change necessitated.

Another new gold mine of surpassing richness and extent is said to have been discovered in that South American California commonly known to geographical students as the Banda Oriental. The notice was received through private letters from parties long resident in Tacuarembo, who, during the monetary crisis, spoke in glowing terms of the richness of a place where gold was so plentiful at the pulperias. Messrs. Chenaut and Rodgers of vast experience in Chile and Australia proceeded to the spot; and have returned with very valuable samples of the precious metal. The engineers express the greatest confidence in the scheme, and only ask for capital to undertake the works.

SARSAPARILLIAN,

AND ITS
POWERFUL CURATIVE ASSOCIATES.
Prepared under a Newly-Discovered Process for Extracting the Curative Properties from Vegetable Substances, enters into the Composition of
DR. RADWAY'S
RENOVATING
RESOLVENT.

A NEW PRINCIPLE DISCOVERED.

One Bottle of Resolvent is better than ten large bottles of the advertised Sarsaparillas, or direct Diuretic Remedies.

Physicians wonder at the extraordinary power of Radway's Renovating Resolvent in curing the worst forms of Scrofulous, Syphiloid, Chronic Skin Diseases, and its marvellous power in resolving calculous concretions, affording immediate relief and consequent cure of Diseases of the Kidney, Bladder, Liver, Lungs, Pancreas, Spleen. Its rapid influence in the cure of Diabetes, Incontinence or scanty, turbid, albuminous, cloudy urine; its almost instant efficacy in stopping itching and painful discharge of urine, and its singular power in curing discharges from the Uterus and Urethra, Leucorrhœa, Bloody Urine, and other unhealthy and weakening discharges; and enquire wherein the Sarsaparillian used in the Renovating Resolvent differs from ordinary Sarsaparilla. Sarsaparillian is the only principle in Sarsaparilla that possesses curative properties; all other parts of the root are inert and useless. One ounce of the extract obtained under Dr. Radway's new process for extracting the curative properties from vegetable substances, contains more of the true principle of cure than 20lbs. of the ordinary roots.

Sarsaparillian is only one of the ingredients that forms this truly wonderful medicine; and it is the only compensating remedy that communicates its purifying, cleansing, and reinvigorating properties through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other secretions, securing a harmonious functional action of every depraved organ and gland in the system. If the blood is corrupt, the Resolvent will make it pure. If the lungs are ulcerated and sore, secreting thick phlegm and purulent matter, the Resolvent will loosen this deposit and repair the wasting lung with sound and healthy materials. If the skin is covered with pimples, spots, pustules, sores, ulcers, &c., the Resolvent will quickly remove these annoyances. If mercury is deposited in the bones and has accumulated in the system, the Resolvent will drive it out. If the throat or bronchial glands are ulcerated, the Resolvent will cure these signs of an early waste. Direct remedies, possessing only exclusive properties, are hurtful, as they increase the functional secretions of one organ by suspending the constituent secretions of others; hence, a compensating remedy like the Resolvent is the only means of a permanent cure.

Bear in mind that every drop of blood impregnated with the Resolvent and absorbed to supply the waste of the body, will make pure, sound, and healthy flesh and fibre. The first dose that is taken commences its work of purification and increasing the appetite and flesh.

R. R. R.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR HOME PURPOSES.

Taken Internally—Half a Teaspoonful diluted in Water, is a pleasant Drink—stimulating and strengthening.

Applied Externally—When there is Pain or Inflammation, affords instant ease.

Radway's Ready Relief
IN ITS SIMPLICITY AND GRANDEUR.

R. R. R.

We will first consider in its capacity as a specialty our far-famed remedy Radway's Ready Relief, symbolized throughout the civilised world under the significant alliteration R.R.R. This remedy is happily possessed of properties that give immediate and positive proof of its excellence, that the most sceptical can feel its power in a few seconds, especially where the sufferer is the victim of excruciating pain. It is not a question with this remedy of time it takes to remove the perception or sensation of pain, or of the cost; for the moment it is applied to the part of the body where pain exists the patient is relieved. And if the pain is from an established disease, a cure will soon follow.

The Ready Relief is a vegetable remedy. It is pure, safe, and innocent. It is quicker in subduing pain and making the patient comfortable than Morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Opium, or any other agent. Its simplicity of application renders it a valuable household necessity, and its usefulness covers the entire range of family accidents that are liable to occur at any moment. The Ready Relief should be kept in every house, for if any injury or accident occurs to a child or grown person, its use will prove of immediate service. It matters not what the difficulty may be. Burn, Scald, Fall, Bruise, Cut, Wound, Poison, Sprain, Strains, Pain, Ache, Cough, Cold, Croup, and a hundred other annoyances that are constantly taking place in every family, this Ready Relief will, in a few minutes, prove its value. If suddenly seized with sickness, and you have no faith in medicines, but wish for a doctor, the Ready Relief will suspend or check the progress of the disease at once, and, in ninety times out of one hundred, cure the patient before the doctor arrives. It can never do harm; but will always do good. Its grand power is the prevention and cure of pestilential and contagious diseases.

It is in diseases were immediate and absolute assistance and relief is required wherein this remedy proves its superior, and we might say, supernatural Power in saving life, and promoting health.

In cases where Epidemic Diseases, Pestilence, Small Pox, Fevers, &c., exist, this remedy proves the potent power of a disinfectant, neutralizer and cure. No one that uses the Ready Relief when Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Small Pox, Diptheria, &c., prevail in a community, will be seized with these diseases; and if seized when using it, will be cured if the directions are followed. Simple as this remedy is, it possesses the elements of cure of the most violent, painful, and fatal diseases that scourge the earth.

The properties of the Ready Relief are counter-irritant, rubefacient, anti-spasmodic, disinfectant, antiseptic, diffusive, stimulant, tonic, nervine, anodyne, anti-acid.

Its use in Asiatic Cholera, either as preventive or cure, is of more value to the world than all other discoveries in vogue.

It instantly secures rest, stops the Cramps and Spasms, and holds the constituents of the blood together, equalising the circulation, and preventing the separation of the watery constituents from the other properties of the blood, and arrests vomiting and purging. In Yellow Fever it is likewise all potent, and, with the assistance of Radway's Pills, will protect those exposed from attacks, and cure them that may be seized.

In Fever and Ague, Typhoid, Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, its use will always insure a cure.

In Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Tic Douloreux, Sore Throat, Diptheria, Influenza, in all cases of inflammation, the Ready Relief, assisted when required with its Resolvent and Pills, will surely effect a cure.

Agents in Buenos Ayres—
JOHN EASTMAN & SON,
No. 9 and 11, Calle Defensa.
287,3pw,s17

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL,
AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NAMES OF STEAMERS:—
CITY OF LIMERICK, | CITY OF RIO JANEIRO,
CITY OF BUENOS AYRES, | CITY OF BRUSSELS.

AGENTS:—
LONDON .....—Managing Owners, Messrs. Tait & Co. .....—Brokers A. Howden & Co.
ANTWERP ....—Consignee B. de Vleeshouner ..... Broker E. I. Isenbaert.
RIO JANEIRO..—Consignees Messrs. Machado & Wilmot ....—Broker F. D. Machado.
MONTEVIDEO..—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Broker J. R. Schwartz.
BUENOS AYRES—Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co.—Brokers Woodgate Bros.

This Company, having concluded a Contract with the Belgian Government, for the term of Ten Years, commencing 1st March next, will dispatch a Steamer every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 14th; Ostend, 16th; Falmouth, 18th.

From Buenos Ayres, 1st; Montevideo, 3rd; Rio Janeiro, 10th; to Falmouth, Antwerp, and London.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie for England will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London or Continent, at through rates.

Passage-money to London, £40; to Antwerp, £40; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight on Specie one-half per cent., payable here.

The CITY OF BUENOS AYRES will leave on 1st October.
The CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO is the next Steamer expected.
☞ All Letters must be taken to the Post-office.
For further particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann, Fair, & Co., or to
WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
42 Calle San Martin.
110.xp,o15

'Let us take a walk up Rivadavia."—SHAKSPEARE, OR "ANY OTHER MAN.'

THE
Mineral Water Establishment,
28—CALLE RIVADAVIA—28.

☞ THE MODEL CLUB OF BUENOS AYRES. ☜

ONE VISIT ENTITLES YOU TO A LIFE-MEMBERSHIP.

EUROPEAN, AMERICAN, AND DAILY PAPERS.

FREE LIBRARY.

☞ FREE LUNCH. ☜ 67,15p,s9

THE "GLYCERINE" DIP,
FOR SHEEP AND LAMBS,
FREE FROM ARSENIC, MERCURY, MINERAL AND OTHER POISONS.

DEADLY TO ALL PARASITES INFESTING THE SKINS OF SHEEP AND OTHER ANIMALS.

THIS PREPARATION is destined to supersede the Compounds hitherto Advertised, and which have a tendency to destroy Animals, injure the Men engaged in Dipping, and weaken the Wool by their caustic and reducing properties.

The "GLYCERINE" DIP can be used with perfect safety at any Season of the Year, and has been found in practice invaluable for the following purposes:—

I.—In Curing Scab, Killing Acari, Fags, Ticks, and other Parasites which attack the Sheep.
II.—In strengthening and adding lustre to the Wool.
III.—In Washing Sheep shortly before Clipping, leaving the Fleeces in a pure state.
IV.—In Dipping Lambs, even whilst suckling ewes, as they cannot be injured by the Material.
V.—In Dipping Rams at any Time of the Year, without danger of producing the excoriations which always follow the use of other Dips, especially in the Autumn Season.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
72——RECONQUISTA——72.
26,xp,j4

SOCIETE GENERALE
DE
TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPOUR.

LIGNE MENSUELLE DE GENES Y MARSEILE A BUENOS AYRES
El Paquete a vapor BOURGOGNE de 3000 toneladas de primera clase, saldra para Marcella y Génova el 20 de Setiembre con escala en:
Rio Janeiro, | Marcella,
Gibraltar. | Génova.

		pts.		pts.		pts.
GIBRALTAR	1ª clase mje	5900	2ª clase mje.	3775	3ª clase mje.	2000
MARSEELA	" " "	5900	" " "	3775	" " "	2000
GENOVA	" " "	6150	" " "	4025	" " "	2000

		pts.
GIBRALTAR	1ª clase mje	236
MARSEELA	" " "	236
GENOVA	" " "	246

		pts.
2ª	clase mje.	151
"	" "	151
"	" "	161

		pts.
3ª	clase mje.	80
"	" "	80
"	" "	80

Por flete y pasage ocurrase a los Sres. Consignatarios, Calle Bolivar No. 76.
192,xp,a23

LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
AUTUMN GOODS,
AT THE
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61—CORRIENTES—61.

SOUTH AMERICA
VERSUS
THE WORLD.

PENEDO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP,
THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF
MODERN TIMES!

HAS CURED THOUSANDS!

FAREWELL, A LONG FAREWELL, to Consumption, Affections of the Chest, Hooping-Cough, Chronic Bronchitis, and Asthma.

All sufferers from these dangerous Diseases will experience immediate relief even in the most desperate cases.

Several eminent Members of the Medical Profession, whose testimony may be relied upon with the most perfect confidence, have obtained the most satisfactory results in cases of Consumption by the use of this valuable specific—in fact,

THE SYSTEM OF THE PATIENT UNDERGOES A COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION.

Professor PENEDO feels assured that the above-mentioned discovery will always maintain a vast superiority over all other Preparations, as it is generally known that these invariably contain a large quantity of mineral matter, which is most hurtful to the human frame.

This SYRUP is prepared solely from one of those valuable vegetable productions for which the surrounding country of the Brazils is so justly famed.

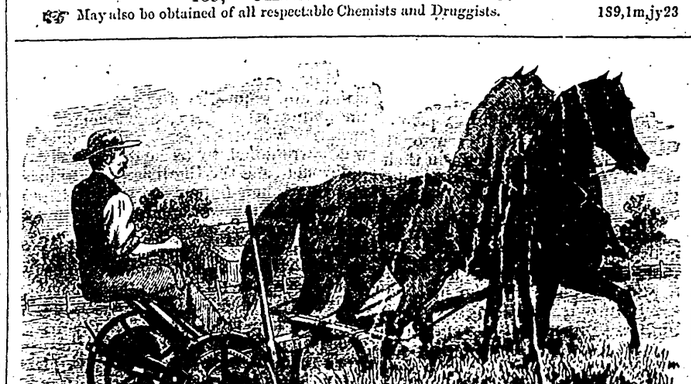
The annexed Testimonial has been received, and is one of many thousands, testifying to the medicinal virtues of Penedo's Syrup:—

"I, the Undersigned, Chevalier of the Imperial Order of the Cross, of the Order of the Rose, and of the Military Order of San Benito d'Aviz, Brigadier Surgeon-in-Chief of the Military Board of Health, all by the grace of His Majesty the Emperor, qualified in Medicine and Surgery by the Academy Medico-Cirugica of Rio de Janeiro, &c., certify that I have employed with very happy results among different classes of Patients, both civil and military, the Syrup, so-called, of Penedo, in Pulmonary Affections, even in infirmities decided to be in the incipiency of Tuberculous Consumption, the symptoms which characterised the disease completely disappearing with its use. One case presented itself to me among many others, although more marked by the extraordinary circumstances connected with it: it was that of the illustrious Señora D. Joaquina B. de Carvalho Affonso, lady of the illustrious Sr. J. F. Affonso, residing in the Rua du Cadeia, corner of the Misericordia, who, being considered in Consumption by an affection of the lungs, is to-day radically restored. The above is the truth, to confirm which I pass the present Certificate, in order that the illustrious Sr. Penedo, Pharmaceutical Chemist, may make whatever use of it he may think fit.

(Signed), "IGNACIO MANUEL DOMINGUEZ.

"City of Porto Alegre, April 2, 1859."

SOLE AGENT IN BUENOS AYRES:
CRANWELL,
No. 30——CALLE RIVADAVIA——No. 30.
IN MONTEVIDEO:
W. CRANWELL AND CO.,
139, CALLE 25 DE MAYO.
☞ May also be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Druggists. 189,1m,jy23



REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
AND
Page's Balance Horse Rakes.
AT
66—CALLE MORENO—66.
38,xp,F1

Ferro-Carril del Oeste.

Se previene al Público que desde el 1 de Setiembre la salida de los Trenes será como sigue:—

SALIDAS. DIAS DE TRABAJO.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Parque.	.....	7 ..	10 ..	2 ..	5 ..	6 ..	6 ..	8 ..	9 ..	3 ..	4 ..	5 ..	6 ..
11 de Setiembre.	2.760	7 10	10 10	2 10	5 10	6 10	6 10	8 10	9 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10
Almagro.	3.950	7 15	10 15	2 15	5 15	6 15	6 15	8 15	9 15	3 15	4 15	5 15	6 15
Caballito.	6.400	7 20	10 20	2 20	5 20	6 20	6 20	8 20	9 20	3 20	4 20	5 20	6 20
Flores.	8.420	7 25	10 25	2 25	5 25	6 25	6 25	8 25	9 25	3 25	4 25	5 25	6 25
Floresta.	9.890	7 30	10 30	2 30+	5 30	6 30+	6 30+	8 30+	9 30	3 30+	4 30+	5 30+	6 30+
San Martin.	17.720	7 45	10 45	2 45	5 45	6 45	6 45	8 45	9 45	3 45	4 45	5 45	6 45
Moron.	22.800	8 ..	11 ..	3 ..	6 ..	7 ..	7 ..	9 ..	10 ..	4 ..	5 ..	6 ..	7 ..
Merlo.	33.000	8 20	11 20	3 20	6 20	7 20	7 20	9 20	10 20	4 20	5 20	6 20	7 20
Moreno.	38.930	8 30	11 30	3 30	6 30	7 30	7 30	9 30	10 30	4 30	5 30	6 30	7 30
Gral Rodriguez.	54.600	9 30+	.....	4 30+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lujan.	68.060	9 30+	.....	4 30+	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olivera.	100.760	10 30	.....	5 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mercedes.	128.017	10 45	.....	5 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freire.	143.500	11 45	.....	6 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gorostiaga.	159.920	12 15	.....	7 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chivilcoy.	.....	12 40	.....	7 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

REGRESOS.

Estaciones.	Kilmtrs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chivilcoy.	.....	7 ..	11 ..	2 ..	5 ..	6 ..	6 ..	8 ..	9 ..	3 ..	4 ..	5 ..	6 ..
Gorostiaga.	16.428	7 10	11 10	2 10	5 10	6 10	6 10	8 10	9 10	3 10	4 10	5 10	6 10
Freire.	31.911	7 15	11 15	2 15	5 15	6 15	6 15	8 15	9 15	3 15	4 15	5 15	6 15
Mercedes.	50.178	7 20	11 20	2 20	5 20	6 20	6 20	8 20	9 20	3 20	4 20	5 20	6 20
Olivera.	.....	7 25	11 25	2 25	5 25	6 25	6 25	8 25	9 25	3 25	4 25	5 25	6 25
Lujan.	90.968	7 30+	11 30+	2 30+	5 30+	6 30+	6 30+	8 30+	9 30+	3 30+	4 30+	5 30+	6 30+
Gral Rodriguez.	105.328	7 45	12 ..	2 45	5 45	6 45	6 45	8 45	9 45	3 45	4 45	5 45	6 45
Moreno.	126.928	8 ..	12 ..	3 ..	6 ..	7 ..	7 ..	9 ..	10 ..	4 ..	5 ..	6 ..	7 ..
Merlo.	137.128	8 20	12 20	3 20	6 20	7 20	7 20	9 20	10 20	4 20	5 20	6 20	7 20
San Martin.	142.208	8 30	12 30	3 30	6 30	7 30	7 30	9 30	10 30	4 30	5 30	6 30	7 30
Floresta.	150.038	8 35	12 33	3 33	6 33	7 33	7 33	9 33	10 33	4 33	5 33	6 33	7 33
Flores.	151.508	8 40	12 43	3 43	6 43	7 43	7 43	9 43	10 43	4 43	5 43	6 43	7 43
Caballito.	153.528	8 45	12 55	3 55	6 55	7 55	7 55	9 55	10 55	4 55	5 55	6 55	7 55
Almagro.	155.948	8 50	1 ..	4 ..	7 ..	8 ..	8 ..	10 ..	11 ..	5 ..	6 ..	7 ..	8 ..
11 de Setiembre.	157.168	8 55	1 5	4 5	7 5	8 5	8 5	10 5	11 5	5 5	6 5	7 5	8 5
Parque.	159.928	9 ..	1 10	4 10	7 10	8 10	8 10	10 10	11 10	5 10	6 10	7 10	8 10

The Central Argentine Railway.

On and after the 27th September, 1867, the Trains will run as follows —

From Rosario, at	8 ..	A.M.
" Roldan,	8 55	
" Cacaranal,	10 5	
" Cañada Gomez,	11 5	
" Tortugas,	12 45	
" Leones,	2 15	P.M.
" Frayle Muerto,	3 50	
" Ballusteres,	4 50	
" Villa Nueva,	6 ..	

From Villa Nueva,	7 ..	A.M.
" Ballusteres,	8 ..	
" Frayle Muerto,	9 20	
" Leones,	10 55	
" Tortugas,	12 55	
" Cañada Gomez,	2 15	P.M.
" Cacaranal,	3 15	
" Roldan,	4 15	
" Rosario,	5 ..	

Trains meet and cross each other at Tortugas.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
146 | xp,m23 General Manager.

Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastiles.

I Certify that I have for many years been physician in the Hospitals of this city, and have had occasion to test the effects of "Kemp's Worm Pastilles." My experience causes me to consider them one of the best remedies for the expulsion of Worms. They are safe and effective, both for children and adults.

MIGUEL DE ZAYAS, M.D.
Puerto Principe, Cuba, Nov. 1, 1862.

I Certify that I have prescribed, on different occasions in my civil practice, "Kemp's Worm Pastilles" with good results. I consider them an excellent specific in the diseases produced by Worms. Their pleasant taste and smell is an important virtue in prescribing them for children.

FRANCISCO GOICOECHEA,
Professor of Medicine and Surgery, and Chief Medical Director in the Military Hospital, Bolivar City.

Venezuela, July 1, 1862.

I Certify, that I have many times prescribed "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles," and always with the same satisfactory results, for all kinds of Worms. They are easily administered, and are a safe remedy in such diseases.

FRANCISCO CASALS, M.D.
Matanzas, Cuba, May 10, 1862.

I Certify, that "Kemp's Vegetable Worm Pastilles" is one of the most efficacious remedies for removing and destroying Worms. I was for a long time a sufferer from those dangerous vermin, but the 'Pastilles' have effectually relieved me, and my health is now entirely re-established. I shall always strongly recommend this most agreeable of medicines.

LUIS FLORES.

Lima, May 26, 1862.

KEMP'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES
Are safe for the most delicate child. They never fail in removing Worms of all kinds, when used according to directions.

☞ For Sale at every Druggists in Town

BRITISH AND GERMAN HOTEL,
72——CALLE MEXICO——72.

The Undersigned respectfully begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has excellent accommodation, well-aired Beds, &c. Bill of Fare per Day, $30, with Tea or Coffee Night and Morning, Breakfast, from Half-past Nine, A.M.; Dinner, from Half-past Four, P.M. Boots Cleaned.

Day Boarders on reasonable terms.
9,1m,s6 ROBERT WILDE.

Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway,
Between Venezuela and Barracas Bridge.

From and after THURSDAY, July 9, inclusive, the Trains will Run as follows:—

DEPARTS.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres	7 30	8 10	8 40	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 33	2 25	3 30	4 30	5 45	6 10
Plaza Constitucion	7 40	8 20	9 ..	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 43	2 45	3 40	4 40	5 55	6 20
North Barracas	7 50	8 30	9 ..	9 50	10 50	11 50	12 50	1 53	2 55	3 50	4 50	6 5	6 30
South Barracas	7 53	8 40	9 3	9 53	10 53	11 53	12 53	1 56	2 58	3 53	4 53	6 8	6 33
Lomas de Zamora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burzaco	.....	9 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 23	.....	3 25	.....	.....	6 28	6 55
Glew	.....	9 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 48	.....	3 50	.....	.....	6 53	7 20
San Vicente	.....	10 46	13	.....	.....	.....	1 49	.....	4 24	.....	.....	7 55	8 22
Donselaar	.....	11 46	18	.....	.....	.....	1 53	.....	4 55	.....	.....	8 ..	8 30
Ferrari	.....	12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 ..	.....	5 ..	.....	.....	8 ..	8 30
Jepponer	.....	12 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....	5 25	.....	.....	8 25	8 55
Altamirano	.....	12 ..	23	.....	.....	.....	2 ..	.....	5 ..	.....	.....	8 ..	8 30
Glandara	.....	12 ..	28	.....	.....	.....	2 ..	.....	5 ..	.....	.....	8 ..	8 30
Chascomus	.....	12 ..	35	.....	.....	.....	2 ..	.....	5 ..	.....	.....	8 ..	8 30
Chascomus	.....	1 ..	5	.....	.....	.....	2 ..	.....	5 ..	.....	.....	8 ..	8 30

RETURN.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chascomus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 35	7 55
Glandara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 55	8 15
Altamirano	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Jepponer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Ferrari	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Donselaar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
San Vicente	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Glew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Barracas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Lomas de Zamora	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
South Barracas	7 ..	8 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
North Barracas	7 8	8 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Plaza Constitucion	7 12	8 20	9 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20
Buenos Ayres	7 22	8 35	9 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 ..	8 20

From Sunday, 15th September, inclusive, the following alterations were made in the Traffic:—One third of the First Class Saloons are converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons are used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given—first class eight dollars, children five dollars; second class five dollars, children three; also monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.

Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barraca de Peña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.

HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.
On and after 15th of April, 1868, the Trains will run as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1 & 2	WEEK DAYS. 1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS. 1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2	1 & 2
25 de Mayo ..... dep.	A. M. 7 45	A. M. 9 50	A. M. 11 10	P. M. 1 55	P. M. 4 30	P. M. 6 25	A. M. 9 30	A. M. 11 40	P. M. 1 55	P. M. 4 30	P. M. 6 25	P. M. 7 35
Retiro. "	8 0	10 6	11 20	2 30	5 5	6 40	9 40	12 0	2 15	4 30	6 40	7 55
Palermo * "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivadavia * "	8 20	10 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 ..	12 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgrano * "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....